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GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXI.—NUMBER 23.
WHOLE NUMBER 1062.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1883.

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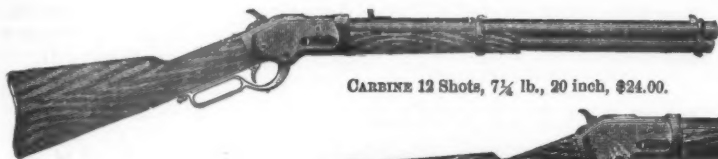
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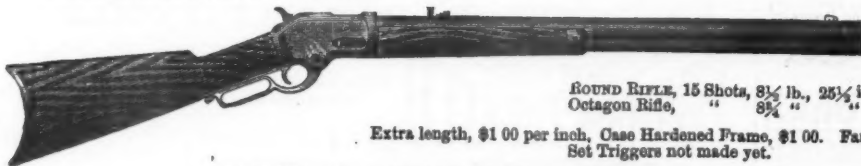
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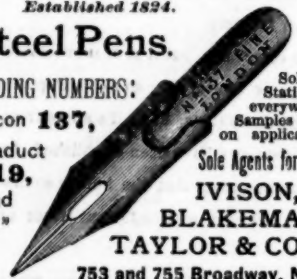
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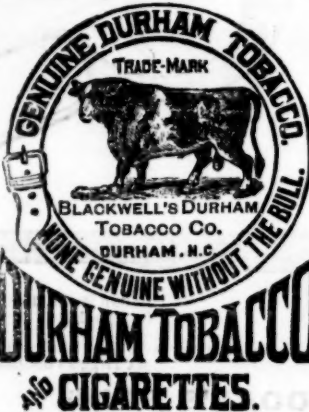
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

VOLUME XXI.—NUMBER 29.
WHOLE NUMBER 1062

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1883.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. H. P. Perrine, 8th U. S. Cavalry, who has been East on leave for some months, is due at Fort Bowie, Arizona, towards the end of January.

GEN. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., will remain in Baltimore for a short while longer, and then go South to St. Augustine, Fla.

QUARTERMASTER D. H. Brush, 17th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Brush, were guests at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, a few days ago, on their way East.

LIEUT. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to New York early in the week from a trip to Fort Leavenworth.

GEN. A. H. Terry, U. S. A., returned to Fort Snelling early in the week from a visit to Chicago.

COL. G. A. Forsyth, 4th Cavalry, on leave from Fort Cummings, N. M., will rejoin there about the end of January.

COL. S. S. Elder, U. S. A., visited New York this week on business connected with the Foundry Board.

LIEUT. CHAS. G. Treat, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Omaha, is spending the holidays at his home in Illinois.

UNDER recent regulations Lieutenant John T. Thompson, of Newport Barracks, has been selected from the 2d U. S. Artillery, to go through a six months' course of torpedo instruction at Willet's Point. He will join there next week.

LIEUT. C. E. Kilbourne, 2d U. S. Artillery, who has been for some years past on duty with the Signal Bureau, will spend January and February on leave, and then join his battery at Newport Barracks, Ky.

LIEUT. W. A. Thurston, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort McIntosh, Texas, will spend most of the winter in the North.

INSPECTOR General Roger Jones, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island early in the week from an extended inspection tour.

LIEUT. H. L. Harris, 1st U. S. Artillery, is visiting in New York on leave from the Pacific coast.

THE *San Francisco Report* of Dec. 15, says:

It is rumored that the posts at Fort Point and the Presidio are to be consolidated and put under charge of Capt. McCros, 1st Artillery. Capt. Gordon Winslow and his wife, of Angel Island, spent Thursday and Friday at the Occidental. Colonel Taylor, of General Pope's staff, and his family, have taken up their residence at the Beresford Hotel. Lieut. Edward Lynch, 8th Infantry, arrived from Fort Bidwell yesterday.

LIEUT. B. S. Weaver, 1st U. S. Infantry, is still seriously indisposed, and is at Plattsburg, N. Y., on a long sick leave from Arizona.

COMMODORE J. H. Upshur was amongst the guests at the annual dinner of the New England Society at Delmonico's, New York City, last Saturday evening.

LIEUT. J. W. Duncan, 21st U. S. Infantry, will rejoin at David's Island early next week from a holiday leave.

LIEUT. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Camp Poplar River, Montana, is spending the holidays with relatives.

Mrs. E. D. Mann, of Goshen, Ind., is visiting her son, Lieut. James D. Mann, 7th U. S. Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

CAPT. G. E. Belknap, U. S. N., of the Norfolk Navy-yard, arrived in Washington early in the week for temporary duty in the Bureau of Ordnance.

MA. I. N. C. Cole, chief clerk in the Equipment Department, Norfolk Navy-yard, who was suspended a few days ago by Commodore Mayo, has been reinstated.

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., is an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association at Omaha.

LIEUT. David Whipple, U. S. Marine Corps, still continues very ill at Norfolk, Va., and it is said consumption has developed since his recovery from the yellow fever.

THE *Detroit Times* says: "Commander Chas. S. Cotton, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cotton, who are now the guests of Adjutant Gen. Robertson, leave shortly for Norfolk, Va., where the Commander has been ordered to report for duty as ordnance officer."

MONDAY of this week being the 64th birthday of Chaplain Chas. M. Blake, U. S. A., he was duly placed on the retired list. This is the last retirement for age in 1883.

GEN. Daniel McClure, U. S. A., of Governor's Island, is spending the holidays at Louisville, Ky.

MAJ. S. N. Holmes, formerly lieutenant of the 13th U. S. Infantry, and now editor of the *Arizona Miner*, has been visiting New York city recently on business matters connected with his paper. Referring to his absence, the *Miner* says: "If any one has a grievance to settle with this establishment he is hereby notified that there is positively no redress for him until Mr. Holmes comes back, when he will be pleased to render any satisfaction his persuasive, mental or muscular composition is capable of."

REAR ADMIRAL A. Taylor, U. S. N., and Mrs. Taylor are spending the holidays at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort.

PAYMASTER Wm. Smith, U. S. A., of St. Paul, is East on leave to remain until the latter part of January.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, accompanied by Secretary Chandler, attended the banquet of the New England Society at Philadelphia on Saturday evening last.

GEN. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., and family have been the recipients of many attentions by the good citizens of St. Louis during the holidays.

CAPT. Gaines Lawson, 25th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Snelling this week for Fort Totten, Dakota, to muster the troops there on Monday next.

LIEUT. L. M. Brett, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Maginnis, Montana.

COL. John Mendenhall, U. S. A., has taken command at Fort Warren, Mass.

CAPT. Warren C. Beach, 11th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Governor's Island this week from his wedding trip.

THE position of Medical Director on the staff of Major General Hancock still remains vacant, and doubtless will not be filled until it has been decided whether there is to be an Assistant Surgeon-Gen. in succession to General Murray, promoted.

MISS Sara K. Upton, the youngest sister of the late Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. A., presented last Saturday evening a handsome banner to Upton Post, G. A. R., of Batavia, N. Y. General Upton was born in Batavia, and his parents, now over four score, still reside upon the farm where the deceased general was reared.

THE *Vancouver Independent* of Dec. 13, says:

General Miles and Major Kimball returned to headquarters on Saturday. Lieut. C. E. S. Wood and family, who are in the city, will return to Fort Canby within a few days. Dr. T. T. Cabanis, late post surgeon at Fort Canby, has gone to Astoria to reside since his term in the army expired. Lieut. Eugene Biondi has resigned his commission in the U. S. Revenue Marine Service, and will return to Fort Townsend to engage in business.

LIEUT. W. A. Dinwiddie, 2d U. S. Cavalry, for some time past on sick leave in Virginia, will report to General Ayres, in Washington, after the holidays, for examination by the Retiring Board sitting at the barracks.

LIEUT. S. E. Allen, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned this week from Americus, Georgia, and assumed charge of target practice matters in the Department of the East.

ASSISTANT Engineer W. M. Parks, U. S. N., is spending the holidays with friends in Portsmouth, Va.

DURING the illness of General Mackenzie, General T. M. Vincent, U. S. A., will manage the affairs of the Department of Texas, under the superintendence of Major Gen. Schofield.

LIEUT. G. W. Kingsbury, 12th U. S. Infantry, for some time past residing at Clifton Springs, N. Y., was expected in New York this or next week, to report to General Perry at Governor's Island, for examination by a retiring board.

QUARTERMASTER Sebree Smith, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks, D. C., is spending a few weeks' leave at Kansas City, Mo.

LIEUT. F. E. Phelps, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Clark, has been visiting at Fort McIntosh, Texas.

AMONGST the marriages announced as soon to take place is that of Captain O. W. Budd, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Margaret J. Sanderson, daughter of the Hon. Edward Sanderson, of Milwaukee, Wis.

LIEUT. John J. Dougherty, 11th U. S. Infantry, who has been lately on temporary recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will shortly join his company at Fort Sully, Dakota.

PAYMASTER D. R. Larned, U. S. A., lately in the East, has established his office at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

MAJOR James Jackson, 1st U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Territory, on a six months' leave, registered at the Sturtevant House, New York, December 20. His family are with him, and he intends visiting friends at Washington, D. C.

MAJOR GEN. W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. Army, and party, after a most pleasant visit to San Francisco and vicinity, go next to San Antonio, expecting to arrive there early in January. Adverting to the visit, the *San Francisco Report* says: "He is one of the few great generals the war produced, and he is one of the very few generals whose operations during the war of the Rebellion can be followed right through, by the loyal reader, with unfeigned pleasure and without one check to his respect and admiration."

REPORTS to the contrary notwithstanding, it is not probable that Col. E. B. Williston, U. S. A., will relinquish command of the Light Battery of his regiment at Fort Leavenworth on Jan. 1 nor for some time to come.

THE monument soon to be erected on the Oriskany battlefield is to bear the following commemorative inscription:

Here was fought
The Battle of Oriskany
on the Sixth Day of August, 1777;
Here British Invasion was Checked and
Thwarted;
Here General Nicholas Herkimer,
Intrepid Leader of the American Forces,
Though Mortally Wounded, Kept Command
of the Fight
Till the Enemy had Fled.
The Life Blood of more than Two Hundred
Patriot Heroes
Made this Battle-ground
Sacred Forever.

This Monument was Built
A. D. 1883, in the Year of Independence 107.
By Grateful Dwellers in the Mohawk
Valley
Under the Direction
Of the Oneida Historical Society,
Aided by the National Government
And the State of New York.

LIEUT. W. S. Schnyler, 5th U. S. Cav., at present on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was married at Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 20, to Miss Mary Miller Gardiner, daughter of the late Hon. S. S. H. Gardiner, of St. Louis. After the holidays the married couple will settle at Ithaca.

ENSIGN J. H. Oliver, U. S. N., left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week to spend the holidays with his relatives.

COMMANDER Geo. Dewey, U. S. N., and Captain E. C. Gaskill, U. S. A., retired, are winter visitors at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

PAY Director J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N., was duly retired by reason of age on Monday last. Pay Inspector Edward May succeeds to the position and Paymaster A. J. Pritchard to Pay Inspector.

COL. Edward Rice, U. S. A., and Mrs. Rice, are spending the holidays at Cincinnati and afterwards go to Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUT. F. C. Grugan, 2d U. S. Art., of Washington, D. C., is spending a leave with friends in Philadelphia.

THE following incident is related of Surgeon General Robert Murray, U. S. A.:

In 1850, General Sherman, then a young lieutenant, was stationed at Monterey. Returning thither on one occasion from a visit to San Francisco, he was attracted by the continuous crying of a child at a rancho on the road. He inquired the cause, and learned that the mother and her friends had done all they could for it, but as they were too poor to buy medicines or send for a doctor, they had given up all hope and sat waiting for the poor little creature to die. As he was traveling under orders he had to push ahead with all rapidity, but on his arrival at the fort he related the incident with a great deal of animation and some pathos in the mess-room. Dr. Murray, then a young assistant surgeon, listened, with his heart in his eyes, and with the ardor of youth volunteered his services. He was given permission to go, and hastily preparing for the journey, he rode seventy miles on his charitable mission. He was rewarded by the recovery of his patient, and the pleasure of reporting at the garrison the good news of his successful and unselfish enterprise.

LIEUT. F. A. Whitney, 8th Infantry, of San Diego Barracks, Cal., returns there early in January from a few weeks leave.

GENERAL S. M. Mansfield, U. S. A., Corps of Engineers, arrived in New York from Europe early in the week on the *City of Berlin*.

LIEUT. Rufus P. Brown, 4th U. S. Infantry, was a guest at the Paxton, Omaha, early in the week.

LIEUT. C. B. Hardin, 18th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Leavenworth, is on a visit to Warrensburg, Mo.

COL. H. M. Black, 23d U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Union, N. M., from his trip to Fort Leavenworth on Court-martial duty.

PAYMASTER George R. Watkins, U. S. Navy, is spending the holidays with relatives in Baltimore, Md.

CAPT. C. F. Williams, U. S. Marine Corps, late of Washington, D. C., has joined at the Marine barracks in the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.

A POLITICAL club has been organized in St. Paul, "having for its object the advancement of Secretary Lincoln's interests in the Presidential nominating campaign."

GENERAL Edward Hatch, U. S. A., visited friends in Kansas City a few days ago on his way back from St. Louis to Fort Riley.

CAPT. T. B. Hunt was a guest at the Merchant's Hotel, St. Paul, a few days ago.

COMMODORE W. T. Mayo, U. S. N., is visiting in Baltimore.

LIEUT. Commander Felix McCurley, U. S. N., has arrived at Norfolk, Va., and entered upon duty as executive officer of the Franklin.

THE *Omaha Herald* referring to the departure of Capt. C. A. Coolidge, 7th Infantry, for Fort Laramie, says: "Omaha regrets the loss of so popular an officer and gentleman as Capt. C. A. Coolidge, late instructor of rifle practice for the department of the Platte."

MAJOR C. B. Throckmorton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Throckmorton arrived at Washington just in time to spend Christmas with their friends there.

PAYMASTER W. T. Tucker, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tucker spent the holidays with friends in Chicago.

MAJOR Jas. S. Brisban, 2d U. S. Cavalry, will rejoin at Fort Keogh, Montana, from leave early in January.

THE death of Lieut. George E. Bacon, 16th U. S. Infantry, promotes Lieut. B. R. Steedman of that regiment to a first lieutenantcy after nearly eight years service. Lieut. Steedman is at present on duty at the School of Application, Fort Leavenworth.

THE *Alla California* says: "Major-Gen. Pope has wisely determined to occupy the delightful quarters at Black Point where his predecessors lived, and in deference to a custom of long standing, he and Mrs. Pope will receive such of the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco, and of the Army and Navy, as may desire to call upon them there on Thursdays, at 2 P. M."

COL. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. A., returned to Fort Craig, N. M., from Fort Leavenworth in time to spend Christmas day with his family.

GEN. G. Pennypacker, U. S. A., of Philadelphia, is wintering at Hot Springs, Ark.

CAPT. John A. Judson, formerly assistant of the late Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A., has just completed a charming portrait of that officer.

CAPT. B. H. Rogers, 13th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Rogers are visiting friends in Philadelphia.

GEN. Hancock has been elected an honorary member of the San Francisco Association of the Veterans of the Mexican War, and a gold badge similar to the one given to Gen. Grant some time ago is to be presented to him.

CAPT. W. E. Fitzhugh and Commander Byron Wilson, U. S. N., were guests at the Galsey House, New York, this week.

LIEUT. W. L. Clarke, 23d U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Bliss, Texas, from Fort Leavenworth, and now awaits results.

LIEUT. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cavalry, of Bayard, New Mexico, visits the East, to remain for seven or eight weeks.

THE San Francisco *News Letter* says: "Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock has probably seen more service and talked less about it than any officer in America."

CAPT. Lemuel A. Abbott, 6th U. S. Cavalry, visited Fort Leavenworth a few days ago and had his case disposed of by the Rotating Board sitting there, of which Gen. Angur is the president.

LIEUT. W. L. Pitcher, 8th Infantry, was due at Fort Gaston, Cal., about Christmas time.

CAPT. S. E. Blunt, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., of General Terry's staff, has been directed, in pursuance of orders from the War Department, to "perform the duty of revising Laidley's Rifle Firing, or of preparing a new work that will embody all the valuable experience of the Army on target practice."

LIEUT. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th U. S. Infantry, expected to leave his post, Camp Poplar River, Montana, about the end of December for a short visit to Augusta, Ga.

THE Emperor William chooses his dinner from five dishes, and although the cellars of the Imperial Palace at Berlin contain the finest wines in the world, including the vintages of the famous years 1620 and 1680, "of which the bouquet alone is a poem," he rarely tastes them. He is one of the most vigorous men of his time, although he was a feeble child.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has given up going to sea, and intends to farm on a large scale. He should write to our Farmer Admiral Ammen for some "points."

MANY Army and Navy officers attended Mrs. Bonaparte's german on Christmas Eve in Washington. Among them were General and Mrs. Sheridan, General and Miss McKeever, Admiral, Mrs. and Miss Howell, Admiral and Miss Worden, Mrs. and Miss Royal, Lieut. and Mrs. Emory, Lieut. Buckingham, Lieut. Babcock, and Lieut. Paine.

LIEUT. N. H. Barnes, U. S. N., has an able and interesting paper, on "Our National Defences," in a late number of the *Illinois Courier*. It contains practical information and good suggestions.

GENERAL Vogdes and family have taken a suite of apartments at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, where they will remain till February, when they go to Fort Monroe for the winter.

In the Washington papers we find the following items of news reported:

Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Commodore Baldwin, during her sojourn at Nice will chaperone Miss Murray, of this city, who is at present with her. . . . Paymaster L. G. Boggs, who arrived in town on Thursday on a month's leave of absence, has apartments at 1,718 I street. . . . The wife and daughters of Commodore English hold their first reception on New Year's Day, and will receive on subsequent Tuesdays during the season. . . . The marriage of Mr. Robert Elton Lewis, son of the late Captain B. F. R. Lewis, U. S. Navy, to Miss Mary Isabel Cromwell was solemnized at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Wednesday evening, December 19. . . . The Misses Gordon, daughters of Captain C. G. Gordon, 6th Cavalry, have returned from school at Wilmington, Del., to spend the holidays with their parents at 49 B street southeast. They will return to college January 7. . . . Gen. Samuel W. Ferguson, the successor of Capt. Eads on the Mississippi River Commission, has arrived in Washington with his wife, and is staying with his brother, Major T. B. Ferguson. Gen. Ferguson is a graduate of West Point, who saw hard service in the old dragoon, and was a distinguished officer in the Confederate army. . . . Mrs. Cooper, wife of Rear Admiral George H. Cooper, U. S. N., was in the city last week as the guest of Chief Engineer W. B. Smith. . . . Mrs. Carter, widow of the late Commodore Carter, is passing the winter at the Arsenal with her married daughter, the wife of Lieut. Crawford, 2d Artillery. Mrs. Carter's son and his wife are living at 1,322 Connecticut avenue. . . . Gen. Shackel and family are now thoroughly settled in their lovely new house on I street, adjoining that of Admiral Rodgers. . . . Capt. George E. Belknap, U. S. N., left for the navy yard at Norfolk last evening. . . . Admiral and Mrs. Radford are at the Ebbitt, and contemplate going South during the winter. . . . Colonel and Mrs. Benjamin will spend Christmas with her parents, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Fish. . . . Commodore and Mrs. Nicholson will give a reception on Thursday evening to Captain and Mrs. Renard. . . . Paymaster General Watmough, U. S. N., gave a dinner on Thursday evening, inviting guests to meet Surgeon General Murray. . . . Lieutenant Townsend and wife are visiting his parents, General and Mrs. Townsend, on I street. . . . Lieut. R. C. Van Vleet, 10th Infantry, and his wife have arrived at Port Wayne, Detroit, to spend the holidays with their parents, General and Mrs. Van Vleet. . . . Lieut. Alexander Rodgers and his wife (Miss Cameron) are expected on the 21st at Admiral Rodgers to make a visit. Their little son has been named for Admiral Rodgers. . . . Paymaster Josiah Stanton, of the Navy, and family have taken house No. 2,014 Hillier Place. . . . Gen. E. B. Alexander, of the Army, and his daughter, Miss Louise Alexander, are expected in Washington next week. . . . Mrs. Francis Lieber and Mrs. Hamilton Lieber will spend the holidays with Col. G. Norman Lieber, 1,323 Eighteenth street. . . . The Literary Society held its first meeting for the season on Saturday evening at the residence of General Alford on Q street.

PETROLEUM V. Nasby's father, Mr. Nathaniel R. Locke, of Toledo, served in the war of 1812, in the Mexican war, and in the rebellion. Although past 90 he is still active.

SIR William Siemens, who has lately died, is said to have brought the German mind and scientific education to bear on English manufactures. He was a characteristic product of the age.

THE new member of Congress from Wisconsin, Congressman Woodward, was once a page in the House.

Mrs. John J. Clague, wife of Capt. Clague, of the Commissary Department, at present stationed at Helena, Montana, is spending the winter with her friend, Mrs. K. S. Olds, of 129 East Capital street, Washington.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's "art reception," which is apparently an annual affair, and which, as such, is the most interesting and important occasion of the kind that presents itself in New York, was held on Thursday, Dec. 20. It was attended by about fifteen hundred gentlemen, nearly all of distinction in their various professions or occupations, and including almost every artist of standing in the country. The new art gallery is larger than the older main gallery that it adjoins, and in respect of the taste and richness of its decoration is not approached by anything else in this wonderful house. As to the new pictures, they cover all the space, and they are of such quality and importance that their acquisition is almost incredible.

WE published last week the bill introduced into Congress to give First Sergeant J. C. Jorgensen of Troop K, Fourth Cavalry, a commission as Second Lieutenant in his arm of the service, together with a statement of the services which call for this recognition. Of it, the *New York Sun* says: "Sergeant Jorgensen has already passed with credit the examination required by law for applicants for appointment to the grade of Second Lieutenant, and has been strongly recommended for promotion by the Board of Officers which examined him. The real wonder of the reader may be that he should need to have a special bill brought in for him. Having already reached the highest grade of non-commissioned officers, having shown his qualifications for promotion to shoulder straps by regular examination, and having just given a splendid example of heroism, surely a place ought to be open to him. The explanation presumably is that the next batch of appointments of enlisted men to be commissioned officers could not be made until next summer; and if any candidate deserves to have his promotion accelerated by Congressional action, so far as fearlessness is concerned, it is Jorgensen."

COLONEL Guido Igles, late of the Army, delivered a lecture recently at Benton, Mont., entitled "Among the Apaches." It was at Fort Grant, of which Col. Igles was the post commander, that most of the events he described took place. He gave a graphic description of the Amalon massacre, the capture of little Earnest, the almost futile efforts for his recovery, and his final recovery and adoption by Col. Igles. His acquaintance with the bloodthirsty chief Nana was spoken of at length, and a description of the characteristics of the Apaches, their religion, mode of warfare, etc., concluded the lecture.

Mrs. Sherman, wife of General Sherman, and Miss Rachel Sherman, had a narrow escape at St. Louis on Wednesday. They had been attending church, and had just seated themselves in their buggy to go home when the horses became frightened and bolted, and dashed into a lamp-post and awning in front of a colored church at 11th and Lucas avenues. The ladies were taken out of the wreck uninjured, but badly frightened. One of the horses had its spine broken and had to be shot.

COMMODORE W. K. Mayo, U. S. N., has been elected a member of the Southern Historical Society.

GENERAL O. O. Howard, U. S. A., accompanied by Captain Sladen, A. D. C., visited Chicago a few days to consult with General Schofield on military matters.

CAPTAIN Chas. S. Smith, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., visited Philadelphia this week, stopping at the Lafayette Hotel.

CHAPLAIN Winfield Scott, U. S. A., has been conducting a series of revival meetings at Seattle, Wash. T., with great success.

LIEUT. W. C. Rafferty, 1st U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., registered at the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, early in the week.

BRIG.-GEN. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, gave an account of his floating down the Tennessee River and the midnight engagement in Lookout Valley, with an account of the battle of Chattanooga at the camp fire held at the Burnside Post, Washington, D. C., on Friday night, Dec. 21. Gen. Hazen is writing a book of war reminiscences, and his remarks on this occasion were in line of what he has written.

THE San Francisco *Report* says: "General Hancock, after he had been talked at, cheered at and sung at by the assembled points of the Grand Army, remarked that the hardships the veterans had endured and the scenes of bloodshed they had participated in entitled them to a rest. It was the gentlest possible hint that he himself was entitled to one. But the members of the G. A. R. couldn't see it and talked, sang, cheered and shouted at him some more, concluding the hours of torture by nearly wringing off the unfortunate gentleman's hand."

THE following officers of the Army registered at the Office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: 2d Lieut. George A. Chase, 4th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. W. W. Wether- spoon, 2011 N St., on leave; Capt. Chas. Bendire, 1st Cav., Ebbitt House, on leave; Maj. C. B. Throckmorton, 2d Art., on duty at Washington Barracks; 2d Lt. L. E. Sebree, Signal Corps, Ebbitt House, on duty at Signal Office; 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Art., 115 B St., S. E., on leave; 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Duval, 5th Art., 812 12th St., spending the holidays; 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, Engineers, 1419 K St., on leave. Lieutenant W. C. Rafferty, 1st Artillery; Lieutenant John P. Wissler, 1st Artillery, also registered at the Ebbitt; and of the Navy, Naval Cadets D. L. Terrell, L. H. Leary, A. M. Beecher and H. E. Parmenter; Midshipmen T. R. Brainerd and C. C. Marsh; Asst. Paymaster M. R. Calvert, Ensign J. H. Oliver, and Lieut. S. C. Lemly.

THE late Captain Thomas M. Tolman, 1st Inf., and Lieutenant George E. Bacon, 16th Inf., were members of the Army Mutual Aid Association.

ON Tuesday last Col. Wm. H. Harris, of Cleveland, a son of the late Judge Ira Harris, of Albany, sent duplicate despatches to relatives of the family living in Albany, of which the following is the substance: "Louisa cable, 'Henry killed Clara and attempted suicide yesterday.' I sail on the *Baltic* on Thursday." A second despatch says: "Henry not likely to live through the night. Children and Louisa uninjured." These are the only particulars thus far received of a tragedy which has overtaken a family well known to many of our readers. Col. Harris is a graduate of the Military Academy, class of '61. "Clara" and "Louisa" are his sisters, and "Henry" Col. Henry Reed Rathbone, the husband of Clara; the families being further united by the marriage of Senator Harris to the mother of Col. Rathbone, who was the son of the late Jared L. Rathbone, of Albany, N. Y., and cousin to Gen. John F. Rathbone, late A. A. G. of New York, Louis Rathbone, and Samuel H. and Albion Ransom. Mrs. Harris, the doubly-bereaved mother, is somewhere in the South. A brother of Col. Rathbone (Lawrence) is the right-hand man of Gov. Leland Stanford, at Menlo Park, near San Francisco. Col. Rathbone was formerly an officer of the Army, and was present with President Lincoln when Booth shot him in Ford's Theatre, and was wounded by a stab in the arm in the attempt to arrest Booth. He has been for years a martyr to dyspepsia, which doubtless explains the tragedy. The colonel was forty to forty-five years old, and his wife some five years younger. He was in independent circumstances, and five or six years ago they went abroad for the purpose of educating their children, of whom three were born to them, a son and two daughters, the oldest thirteen years old, the youngest perhaps five. An unmarried sister of Mrs. Rathbone (Louise) was with them in their German home.

LIEUT. Edw. Farrow, of the Military Academy, received his Christmas present this year (a little in advance of date, a bouncing daughter making her appearance on the 23d. Both mother and child are progressing finely.

THERE was a very full attendance at the regular monthly meeting of the Washington Branch of the U. S. Naval Institute, on Thursday night last. The lecture on "The Navigation of Smith's Sound," by Dr. Emil Bessels, the Arctic explorer, was listened to throughout with keen interest, and when completed, was pronounced by an intelligent audience a very entertaining and instructive one.

CAPT. A. E. Woodson, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was a guest at the Paxton, Omaha, early in the week.

JOAQUIN Miller in a recent Washington letter writes of Vinnie Beam Hoxie, wife of Capt. R. L. Hoxie, U. S. A.: "But her last work, her very latest production! Have you heard of it? This a perfect piece indeed. It is absolutely faultless. I say that you might measure it and measure it, try it by every rule known to the critic in art, and neither fault or flaw can you find. And now I know very well that my learned university enemies of the eastern States will try to laugh and sneer at me for this unqualified praise of this last production of Vinnie Beam's and say I do not know a good thing when I see it. Well, maybe so. But this last! Oh, if you all could see that sweet face as I saw it yesterday you would take sides with me against the cold critics of this earth. It is a boy. And such a sweet little boy, born last summer. Ah, this sweet boy baby of Vinnie Beam Hoxie's!"

CAPTAIN C. R. Barrett, U. S. A., is expected at Portland, Oregon, early in January.

UNDER recent orders Capt. Charles Morton, 3d U. S. Cavalry, changes base from Fort Apache to Fort Thomas, Arizona.

MAJOR S. S. Sumner, 8th Cavalry, has succeeded Captain G. B. Russell, U. S. A., in charge of the inspection branch Department of Texas.

COL. E. S. Otis, 20th Infantry, presided this week over a Board sitting at Fort Leavenworth for the examination of civilian candidates for commissions.

LIEUT. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th U. S. Infantry, and bride, have arrived at Fort Leavenworth, from Des Moines, Iowa.

S. C. LYMAN Hall, Captain and Adjutant, of the South Carolina Military Academy, was married, at Charleston, Dec. 13, to Miss Annie T. Jennings, of that city. Capt. Hall is a graduate of the Military Academy, but left the service after graduation to enter upon the position he now holds at the South Carolina Military Academy.

CAPT. W. E. Fitzhugh, U. S. N., visited Philadelphia this week, registering at the Girard House.

LIEUT. R. P. P. Wainwright, 1st U. S. Cavalry, registered in Paris, France, this week, at the Grand Hotel.

COL. E. S. Otis, 20th U. S. Infantry, is spending a portion of the holidays in Pennsylvania, and may visit New York before returning to Leavenworth.

GEN. C. C. Angur, U. S. A., has been visiting General Schofield at Chicago.

ASST. ENGINEER Ira Nelson Hollis, U. S. N., on special duty at Union College, New York, was married at Schenectady, on Thursday, to Miss Barbara Piessner, daughter of the late Colonel Piessner, and grand-daughter of the late Professor Taylor Lewis of the College. Numerous friends from Washington and elsewhere were present at the ceremony.

Mrs. Edward Trenchard has applied to the Surrogate for letters of administration on the estate of his father, Rear Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, U. S. N., who died on Nov. 15. The personal property of the decedent is valued at \$2,000 and the real estate at \$20,000. The decedent made a will in 1856 which gave all his property to his widow. But as she died five years before he did the will became inoperative.

THE ARMY.

TO THE ARMY.

Our Army clubs will be much increased if at every post friends of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will, without delay, circulate a paper to obtain the signatures of new subscribers. Names can be obtained from any regiment or corps, and after they are received each subscriber will be assigned to his proper club.

G. O. 99, H. Q. A., Dec. 20, 1883.

Amends par. 1553 of the Regulations in regard to contracts for wagon transportation.

G. O. 100, H. Q. A., Dec. 21, 1883.

Publishes revised regulations for the government of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the Prison, in place of those published in G. O. 12 and 36, of 1877, and approved by the Secretary of War.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan :
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 101, H. Q. A., Dec. 22, 1883.

Publishes the President's proclamation in regard to the commemoration, Dec. 23, of the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender, by George Washington, at Annapolis, of his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the patriot forces of America, and directs that a National salute be fired at each military post on Monday, Dec. 24, at twelve o'clock noon.

G. O. 102, H. Q. A., Dec. 26, 1883.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 2623 and 2624 of the Regulations are amended as follows:

FORAGE CAP.

2623. For general officers.—Of dark blue cloth, chasseur pattern, with black velvet band and badge in front, and a cord cap strap of gold on silver, according to the pattern in office of the Q. M. Gen.

2624. For all other commissioned officers.—Of dark blue cloth, chasseur pattern, with badge of corps or regiment in front, top of badge to be even with top of cap, and a cord cap strap of gold on silver, according to the pattern in office of the Q. M. Gen.

II. Officers of the Army are required to provide themselves with the cap strap prescribed in the above paragraphs on or before March 1, 1884.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan :
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 22, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Dec. 20, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Division Commander will exercise immediate command of the Dept. of Texas, until further orders.

By command of Major Gen. Schofield :
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 32, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Dec. 8, 1883.

Publishes tables which exhibit the standing of the troops serving in this Dept. in Rifle Practice for the target year ended Sept. 30, 1883, and directs the Chief Ordnance Officer to issue Marksmen's buttons to those of the Marksmen named therein, who have not heretofore been supplied with them.

By order of Brig. Gen. Miles :
O. D. GREENE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 10, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Dec. 22, 1883.

The commander of each garrisoned post in this command is charged with the proper execution of the President's orders in regard to the firing of a National salute, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday next, the 24th instant, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender by George Washington, at Annapolis, of his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the patriot forces of America.

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Dec. 18, 1883.

Publishes tables giving the figure of merit of the several posts, regiments, companies and troops of this Dept., for the Target year ending Sept. 30, 1883. While the improvement in most commands has been marked and gratifying—noticeably so in that at Fort Sill, I. T., and in the 24th Inf., as a regiment—it is observed with regret that in some other commands there is a lack of proficiency in this important duty. It is particularly noticeable that ten companies in the Dept.—three of infantry and seven of cavalry—are without a single qualified marksman. There is no reason to suppose that the men composing these companies are less intelligent, or less capable of improvement in this direction than those of other companies; and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the conclusion is unavoidable that this result is due to a lack of interest in the matter on the part of the officers commanding these companies. The progress hereafter made by these companies in target firing will be watched with great interest.

[We publish elsewhere a report of the Figure of Merit of the regiments and posts in this Department in comparison with those in the other Departments so far as received.—ED. JOURNAL.]

G. O. 31, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Dec. 18, 1883.

Calls attention to the want of care on the part of company commanders in giving personal attention to the preparation and comparison of muster rolls before affixing their signatures.

CIRCULAR 27, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Dec. 14, 1883.

Publishes a synopsis of orders relating to target practice, compiled by 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Kobbe, 3d Artillery, and revised, to include recent orders, by 1st Lieut. E. S. Dudley, 2d Art., for the information of officers serving in this Dept.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Par. 4, S. O. 240, Dept. Mo., dated Nov. 21, 1883, is modified to read as follows: Capt. L. E. Campbell, Asst. Q. M., is assigned to duty as Depot Q. M., at Fort Leavenworth,

Kansas, and as Asst. to the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. (S. O. 280, Dec. 21, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. Charles R. Barnett, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Columbia, for duty at Portland, Ore. (S. O. 135, Dec. 20, D. P.)

Commissary Sergt. John Lutz is relieved from duty at Fort Stevens, and will proceed to and report to the C. O., Fort Coeur d'Alene, for duty at that post (S. O. 172, Dec. 10, D. Columbia)

Commissary Sergt. John Lutz, now at Fort Stevens, Ore., will proceed to Fort Meade, Dakota T., for duty (S. O., Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

During the temporary absence on leave of Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Major William Arthur, Paymr., will take charge of his office and attend to the duties of Chief Paymr. of the Div. and the Dept. of the East (S. O. 74, Dec. 22, Div. A.)

The following named Paymasters will proceed to the points herein named, and pay the troops thereat on the muster of Dec. 31, 1883: Major John P. Baker, Fort Leavenworth, the Leavenworth Military Prison, and Forts Riley and Hays, Kansas; Major W. M. Maynadier, the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Ordnance Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the recruiting parties at St. Louis, Mo., and the troops at Forts Gibson, Sill, Reno and Supply, I. T., and Elliott, Texas; Major H. G. Thomas, Forts Lyon and Lewis and the Cantonment on the Uncompaggre, Colorado; Majors George F. Robinson and William F. Tucker will make all payments in the District of Mexico, (not provided for above), under the direction of the District Commander (S. O. 258, Dec. 19, Dept. Mo.)

The journey performed by Major D. C. Poole, Pay Dept., from Portland to Vancouver, and return, Nov. 30, on public business, is confirmed (S. O. 171, Dec. 8, D. Columbia.)

Major D. E. Larned, Paymr., will proceed to, and take station at, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 170, Dec. 7, D. Columbia.)

Major Wm. Arthur will proceed to West Point, N. Y., not later than Jan. 2, on public business (S. O. 243, Dec. 22, D. E.)

The following named Paymasters will proceed to the points herein named, and pay the troops thereat to Dec. 31, 1883: Major George E. Glenn, Newport Barracks, Newport, Ky., Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Major I. O. Dewey, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., Fort Mackinac, Mackinaw, Mich., and Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Major John P. Willard, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y., and Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Major Charles I. Wilson, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, and Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Major Wm. Arthur, Fort Columbus, David's Island, Willet's Point, and Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., and Fort Monroe, Va.; Major John B. Keefer, Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla.; Major Joseph W. Wham, Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major Charles McClure, National Armory, Springfield, Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, and Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., Fort Preble, Portland, Me., Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.; Major George E. Smith, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., Little Rock Barracks, Little Rock, Ark., Fort Barrancas, Warrington, Fla., Mount Vernon Barracks, Mount Vernon, Ala. (S. O. 243, Dec. 22, D. E.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

During the temporary absence of the Surgeon General of the Army, Major D. L. Huntington will take charge of the Medical Dept. (S. O. Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Solon B. Stone will proceed to Fort Meigs, M. T., for duty (S. O. 219, Dec. 17, D. D.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Major Francis L. Town, Capt. J. H. Bartholf, and Capt. T. E. Wilcox, Med. Dept., will meet at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Dec. 13, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the physical and mental condition of William A. Mitchell, late private, Co. H, 4th Inf., now undergoing sentence of G. C. M. at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 173, Dec. 11, D. Columbia.)

A furlough for six months is granted Hospital Steward Jerome J. Weinberg, now on duty at Fort Brown, Texas (S. O. 180, Dec. 19, D. T.)

Hospital Steward E. D. Eddy is relieved from duty at Fort Gaston, Cal., and will report to the C. O., Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty at that post, relieving Hospital Steward Frederick P. Muff, who will then proceed to Fort Gaston for duty (S. O. 180, Dec. 15, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward John C. Blake is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 117, Dec. 12, D. Arizona.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

1st Lieut. William T. Rosell has been ordered to proceed from Jacksonville, Fla., to Fortress Monroe, Va., on temporary duty, and on completion thereof to return to his proper station (S. O., Dec. 26, H. Q. A.)

CHAPLAINS.

Post Chaplain C. M. Blake has been retired to date from Dec. 24, 1883 (S. O., Dec. 26, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Charles Bendrix is further extended two months (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

The telegraphic instructions of Dec. 7, directing Major G. G. Hunt to proceed to inspect all cavalry horses belonging to the troops of the regiment serving in the Dept. of Columbia, submitting inventory and inspection reports of all such as he may find unserviceable, are confirmed. Veterinary Surgeon Corcoran will accompany Major Hunt in the execution of this duty (S. O. 170, Dec. 7, D. Columbia.)

So much of par. 4, S. O. 127, Div. M., as requires Lieut.-Col. James W. Forsyth, Inspector of Cavalry of the Division, on completion of the duty therein assigned him, to return to Hdqrs. Div. of Missouri, is rescinded. Lieut.-Col. Forsyth, on completion of the duty assigned him in above order, will proceed to such points in the Dept. of Texas as may be necessary to carry out the special instructions of the Division Commander (S. O. 143, Dec. 21, Div. M.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

1st Lieut. William A. Dinwiddie will report by letter to Col. Romeyn B. Ayres, 2d Art., president of the Army Retiring Board convened at Washington Bks, D. C., and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O., Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Kingsbury is extended three months (S. O., Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

THERE is a story that Congressman Willis, of Kentucky, got his first nomination in his district in a peculiar way. There were two prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination, which was equivalent to an election. Their strength in the nominating convention was exactly equal. Mr. Willis proposed to his competitor that there should be no quarrel about the matter, and that the readiest, fairest, and most amicable way to settle it would be to toss pennies. The competitors agreed, and Mr. Willis won the toss, the nomination, and the seat in Congress. Somebody asked Mr. Willis the other day, if the story was true. "Certainly," said he, "but I have not had to toss pennies for the nomination since then."

LIEUT. JAS. A. IRONS, 20th U. S. Infantry, was expected in Philadelphia this week to spend the holidays.

LIEUT. C. S. HALL, 13th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at Evansville, Indiana.

LIEUT. C. A. CHURCHILL, 5th U. S. Infantry, is spending the holidays in Louisville, Ky.

Gen. Grant while, alighting from a coupé, at his residence, in New York, Monday evening, slipped and fell on his left side, sustaining a serious injury in the leg, about four inches below the hip joint. The surgeons say that no bones are broken and the supposition is that a bruise of the sciatic nerve has been sustained. The General immediately after the accident, was assisted to his bed, where he has remained ever since lying on his back, while the injured leg is most painful. His health otherwise is good, and he is even comparatively cheerful under the circumstances. The surgeons anticipate nothing serious, but at the same time predict that it will be several weeks before their patient will be able to leave the house.

The claims of the following officers for longevity pay have been settled by the Second Comptroller during the past week: Chas. Page, Major and Surgeon; J. B. M. Potter, Paymaster; Wm. Prince, Capt. Ordnance Department; David A. Lyle, Capt. Ordnance, and Wm. V. Richards, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 16th Infantry.

The statement made by the daily papers, to the effect that the matter of the appointment of a Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering had been settled, and that Chief Engineer Loring would receive the appointment, is denied by Secretary Chandler. He hints, however, that the tendency is in that direction, and the information is abroad from other sources that Mr. Loring's name will, in all probability, be sent in shortly after the reassembling of Congress.

On Christmas Day President Arthur received six gold-headed canes and as many silk umbrellas with gold and silver handles, mostly from personal friends in New York. He also received several cases of wine and numerous boxes of cigars, besides many other useful and valuable presents. His daughter Nellie's play room resembles a well-stocked toy shop, so well was she remembered with Christmas presents. Chester Alan Arthur, Jr., received many valuable presents, including jewelry, canes, and umbrellas. The President gave to his daughter a pair of diamond earrings, to his son a check for \$150, and to each employee of his household \$15 in cash and a Christmas turkey. Alexander Powell, his private messenger, received a handsome gold watch and chain appropriately inscribed.

The Secretary of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, has received applications from the following officers for admission to membership: Commander Charles L. Huntington, Paymaster Charles W. Slamm, P. A. Paymaster Thomas G. Hoxsey and Ensign Clifford J. Boush. These applicants will be acted upon at the next regular meeting to be held on the 5th of January.

The usual holiday quiet prevails at the War and Navy Departments. While no formal order has been issued closing the departments at 12 o'clock, as on former occasions, officials and clerks left early in the day and but little business was done after that hour.

The mileage case of Commander Graham, which was decided by the Court of Claims in favor of the claimant, has been appealed by the Government to the United States Supreme Court and will be argued before that tribunal shortly after the holidays. Messrs Jones and Lines will appear for the Appellee and the Solicitor-General for the Government.

The records of the Court martial cases of 1st Lieutenants Wm. L. Clarke, 23d Infantry, and Joseph F. Cummings, 3d Cavalry, who were tried at Fort Leavenworth, on charges of having duplicated their pay accounts, have been received by the Judge Advocate General of the Army. It is understood that the sentence in each instance is dismissal from the service. The proceedings after revision by the Judge Advocate General will be submitted to the Secretary of War for action.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

Christmas at West Point is never a very wildly exciting sort of a day, and as we were completely snowed in on last Tuesday, the day as a holiday was a total failure. A holiday to a Cadet is very much of a white elephant, and is as hard to dispose of. The gymnasium and library are the only places of interest or amusement at his disposal, and the gymnasium is very poor, so that it does not attract many of the young men. Sleep is the thing most desired and holidays are luxuries in this respect only that they give time for extra sleep. The absentees returned on Wednesday morning in time for the first recitation.

We are sorry to see such a leading paper as the New York Times take such a loose view of the obligations of a soldier's oath. If that is the public opinion on the subject it would scarcely be worth while to attempt to keep a company of troops in the service.

Gen. Logan passed Christmas with Gen. Merritt.

Examinations will begin promptly on Wednesday morning next.

The leave of absence for twenty days granted Major James S. Brabin is extended ten days (S. O. 219, Dec. 17, D. D.).
Leave of absence for four months, to take effect after Jan. 1, 1886, is granted Capt. Samuel M. Swigert (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Major Samuel B. M. Young is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by S. O. 256, Nov. 8, 1883, H. Q. A., vice Lieut.-Col. John J. Coppinger, 18th Inf., relieved, to take effect Dec. 22, 1883 (S. O., Dec. 21, H. Q. A.).

At his own request, Capt. Charles Morton is transferred from Troop I to Troop A, vice Capt. George A. Drew, who is transferred from Troop A to Troop I (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.).
Capt. John C. Thompson has been relieved from the further operation of orders directing him to report to the Supt. of the Mounted Recruiting Service to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Dec. 26, H. Q. A.).

The following appointments are made in Troop E: Private Henry Lichthal to be Corporal, vice Crowell, discharged, to date Dec. 10, 1883; Private Bartholomew Mulhern to be Corporal, vice Dougherty, reduced, to date Dec. 10, 1883. Troop K is for the present designated as the troop from which the Sergeant in charge of Regimental Band shall be taken. Sergt. Edward Coally, Troop A (now at these Headquarters in charge of Band), is transferred to Troop K, to date Dec. 11, 1883. Charles Witzemann having re-enlisted in the regiment, his rank as Sergeant is continued, to date March 16, 1875 (S. O. 50, Dec. 14, Hdqrs 3d Cav.).

The following promotion is made in Troop H: Corpl. Gustav A. Theuner to be Sergeant, vice McGrath, reduced, to date Dec. 1, 1883.

Michael Bonayne having re-enlisted in Troop I, his rank as Sergeant is continued, to date Nov. 13, 1865.

We acknowledge receipt of a handsome card of invitation to the Christmas dinner of Troop G, stationed at the San Carlos Indian Reservation.

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

1st Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., Adj., will relieve 1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt, 23d Inf., of his duties as recruiting officer at Fort Bayard, N. M., to date from Dec. 3 (S. O. 139, Dec. 17, D. N. M.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Before a General Court-martial at Fort Niobrara, Neb., of which Colonel A. McD. McCook was president, was arraigned and tried Captain Albert E. Woodson, 5th Cav. Charge 1. Violation of 33d Article of War—the specification alleging that Captain Woodson did fail to attend the regular mounted drill of his troop October 29, not being prevented by sickness or other necessity. Charge 2. Violation of the 21st Article of War—two specifications alleging failure and neglect to obey the orders of the post commander, Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav., to report, mounted, to him. Charge 3. Conduct to the prejudice, etc.—two specifications alleging disobedience of Major Sumner's instructions, as set forth in specification to Charge 2, and sending instead a message that "Not Guilty." and the court so found and acquitted him. The reviewing officer (General O. O. Howard, U. S. A.), terms the case "a remarkable one," and says: "The custom of officers excusing themselves when they appear to have obtained during the absence of Major Sumner is a loose one, subversive of discipline, and is reprehensible. Still this pernicious custom does excuse Captain Woodson for his primary absence. It is difficult for the reviewing authority to see any theory by which the court came to its conclusions upon the evidence actually before it except upon the ground that the order demanded that Captain Woodson should report mounted upon the drill ground and nowhere else. Admitting that the intention was to obey as far as seemed to himself practicable there hardly appears in all this proceeding of the accused a hearty loyalty to his commanding officer such as the latter had a right to expect. It was very plain, indeed, to the accused that Major Sumner wished him to report to him mounted and that with more than twenty well horses under his command he utterly failed to do. By excluding the Captain's own written admission, which in my judgment the court should not have done, it being competent evidence, for all the proofs should have been brought in at least or explanation, and by apparently taking the most favorable view possible to the accused of the evidence before it, the court has acquitted him. I trust, however, it will not be made a precedent for the introduction of a pernicious custom; and of the careless conformity to the proper and lawful orders of a post commander. With these remarks, the proceedings and findings in the case are approved, and Captain Woodson will be released from arrest and returned to duty.—G. C.-M. O. 76, Nov. 28, 1883, Dept. Platte.

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Sergt. L. D. Lawrence, concerned in a recent shooting affray at Wilcox, Arizona, has been bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of murder.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

1st Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington is placed on waiting orders, from Dec. 1, until further orders (S. O., Dec. 21, H. Q. A.).

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers has been extended one month (S. O., Dec. 26, H. Q. A.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., on official business (S. O. 153, Dec. 14, D. T.).

Major S. S. Sumner will report to the Comdr. Dept. of Texas for duty as Dept. Inspector, and such other duty as may be required (S. O. 159, Dec. 18, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Clarence A. Stedman, Adj., Fort Riley, Kas., is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 151, Dec. 26, Div. M.).

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause thirty colored Cavalry recruits to be forwarded to Fort Riley, Kas., for the 9th Cav. (S. O., Dec. 21, H. Q. A.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

The following transfers have been made to take effect Jan. 1: Capt. William L. Haekin from Bat. H to Light Bat. K; Capt. Joseph P. Sanger from Light Bat. K to Bat. H (S. O., Dec. 26, H. Q. A.).

In addition to the inspections directed in par. 3, S. O. 223, and par. 1, S. O. 238, D. E., Capt. Thomas Ward, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will visit Washington Bks, D. C., and inspect public property thereat, and also the post of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 243, Dec. 22, D. E.).
Capt. J. P. Sanger will report for duty as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General J. W. Schofield (S. O. Dec. 27, H. Q. A.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of this post.—LOUIS L. LANGDON, Lieut.-Col. 2d Art. (Orders 215, Fort McHenry, Md., Dec. 21.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, R. Q. M., is extended fifteen days, and the leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. F. C. Grugan is extended three days (S. O. 244, Dec. 24, D. E.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles G. Treat (S. O. 194, Dec. 17, D. Platte.).

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen is announced as Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Dept. of East, with station at Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (G. O. 11, Dec. 24, D. E.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John McClellan, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 245, Dec. 27, D. E.).

Private Patrick Murray, Bat. H, 5th Art., of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., died suddenly, from heart disease, at the Roman Catholic Church at Richards and Vernon streets, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 22. He leaves a wife, who is about to become a mother. The military authorities attended to the proper interment of the remains.

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Louis Wilhelm, Adj. (S. O. 117, Dec. 12, D. Ariz.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Frank B. Andrus, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 260, Dec. 21, Dept. M.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

The journeys performed by Capt. F. D. Baldwin, Acting Judge-Advocate Dept. of Columbia, from Vancouver to Portland, and return, Sept. 26, Nov. 21, and Dec. 7, 1883, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 172, Dec. 10, D. Columbia.).

Leave of absence for twelve days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles A. Churchill, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 260, Dec. 21, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. Jas. W. Pope is relieved from duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison, to take effect Jan. 1, 1884, and will join his company (S. O. 260, Dec. 21, Dept. M.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Capt. William Badger is relieved from duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison, to take effect Jan. 1, 1884, and will proceed to join his company (S. O. 260, Dec. 21, Dept. M.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Capt. C. A. Coolidge is relieved from duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., and as Instructor of Rifle Practice at Hdqrs Dept. of Platte, and will join his company (Fort Laramie, Wyo.), the order to take effect Dec. 31, 1883 (S. O. 134, Dec. 17, D. Platte.).

8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. F. A. Whitney, San Diego Bks, Cal. (S. O. 180, Dec. 15, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. W. L. Pitcher is relieved from duty at Benicia Bks, Cal., and will join his company (B) at Fort Gaston, Cal. (S. O. 181, Dec. 17, D. Cal.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Alex. Thomas has been accepted, and leave granted him until March 31, 1884, (S. O. Dec. 27, H. Q. A.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

1st Lieut. John J. Dougherty is relieved from duty on the recruiting service, and will join his company in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., Dec. 21, H. Q. A.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles S. Hall, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 260, Dec. 21, Dept. M.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

The leave granted Lieut. W. A. Thurston has been extended three months (S. O. Dec. 27, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. J. D. Nickerson has been granted leave of absence for four months from January 1, 1884, (S. O. Dec. 27, H. Q. A.).

At Fort Preble, Jan. 3, 1884. Detail: Surgeon Warren Webster, Med. Dept., President; Major W. M. Graham, Capt. J. W. Roder, 1st Lieut. C. P. Miller and Wm. Everett, and 2d Lieut. O. M. Lissak, 4th Art., members, and 1st Lieut. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art., Judge Advocate (S. O. 246, D. E., Dec. 28).

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Jan. 2, 1884. Detail: Lieut. Col. H. W. Closson, President; Capt. J. R. Brinckle, 1st Lieut. O. E. Wood, James Curry, W. R. Hamilton, and 2d Lieut. Thomas Ridgway and John W. Rockman, 5th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th Art., Judge Advocate (S. O. 246, D. E., Dec. 28).

Principal Musician John S. Eaton, Band, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O. 294, H. Q. A., Dec. 26.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Par. 2, S. O. 140, Div. M., granting leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to Major Joseph S. Conrad, is revoked (S. O. 149, Dec. 22, Div. M.).

In the case of Private John Donohue, Co. A, 17th Inf., tried and sentenced for drunkenness on duty, General A. H. Terry, U. S. A., the reviewing officer, says: "It is in evidence that the accused was drunk when he mounted guard and when he was posted immediately thereafter on the first relief. Instead of being accepted as a member of the guard, he should have been placed in confinement and thus prevented from committing the grave offense of being drunk on guard."

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Coppinger is relieved as a member of the Army Retiring Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to take effect Dec. 22, 1883 (S. O., Dec. 21, H. Q. A.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Col. E. S. Otis, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 260, Dec. 21, Dept. M.).
The C. O. of Fort Supply, I. T., will grant a furlough for one month and ten days to Private Charles B. Schwarz, Co. E (S. O. 260, Dec. 21, Dept. M.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

1st Lieut. W. L. Clarke will proceed, in arrest, to his sta-

tion, Fort Bliss, Tex., there to await, in arrest, the promulgation of the proceedings of the G. C.-M. in his case (S. O. 259, Dec. 19, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt will be relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Bayard, N. M., by Lieut. Richards, 4th Cav., to date from Dec. 3 (S. O. 139, Dec. 17, D. N. M.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Capt. J. W. Clous will proceed to Galveston, Tex., on public business, returning, upon the completion of the duty, to Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 161, Dec. 21, D. T.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Carroll A. Devoe, Fort Meade, D. T., is extended one month (S. O. 150, Dec. 24, Div. M.).

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet Nathan B. Miller, 4th Class, U. S. M. A., has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect Jan. 20, 1884 (S. O., Dec. 21, H. Q. A.).

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Brown, Tex., Dec. 20. Detail: Surg. J. C. G. Happerett, Med. Dept., president; Capt. J. H. Bradford, 19th Inf.; Capt. A. G. Hennisee, 8th Cav.; Asst. Surg. W. C. Gargas, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. E. H. Crowder, 8th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardener, 19th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 153, Dec. 14, D. T.).

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 17. Detail: Major John I. Rodgers, 1st Art., president; Capt. William L. Haskin, 1st Art.; Capt. Camillo C. O. Carr and Moses Harris, and 1st Lieut. Otto L. Hein, 1st Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 179, Dec. 13, D. Cal.).

At San Diego Bks, Cal., Dec. 19. Detail: Capt. James W. Powell, 8th Inf., president; 1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Earuest, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert Hanna, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert F. Ames, 8th Inf., members, and Capt. Folliot A. Whitney, 8th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 179, Dec. 13, D. Cal.).

At Fort Lowell, A. T., Dec. 26. Detail: Major W. H. Comegys, Paym., president; Major W. H. Smyth, Paym.; Capt. J. B. Girard, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. C. Barrows, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Thomas Cruse and F. G. Hodgson, 6th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. L. A. Craig, Adj., 6th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 118, Dec. 18, D. Ariz.).

At Fort Clark, Tex., Dec. 26. Detail: Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cav., president; Capt. W. J. Lyster and P. H. Remington, 19th Inf.; Capt. A. P. Caraher, 8th Cav.; Capt. Richard Vance and 1st Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. H. King, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. F. Flynn, 8th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 161, Dec. 21, D. T.).

At West Point, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1884. Detail: 1st Lieut. Edward E. Wood, 8th Cav., president; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. George B. Davis, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William A. Simpson, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Carver Howland, 4th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O., Dec. 26, H. Q. A.).

Capt. W. G. Wedmeyer, 16th Inf., is detailed as an additional member G. C.-M. appointed at Fort Stockton, Tex., by par. 5, S. O. 129, D. T. (S. O. 161, Dec. 21, D. T.).

1st Lieut. D. N. McDonald, 4th Cav., is detailed as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Craig, N. M., by par. 4, S. O. 203, Dept. M. (S. O. 258, Dec. 18, Dept. M.).

MILITARY PRISONERS.

The portion of the sentence awarded Private James Sullivan, Co. I, 21st Inf., remaining unexecuted on Dec. 22, is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 42, Dec. 10, D. Columbia.).

The unexpired portion of the sentence of the G. C.-M. in the case of John Welsh, late private Co. G, 18th Inf., is remitted (S. O. 134, Dec. 17, D. Platte.).

The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Private E. M. Fowler, Troop H, 6th Cav., is remitted (S. O. 117, Dec. 12, D. Ariz.).

Soldiers Clothing.—As to the additional allowance of clothing of \$5.00 per year for every first year of a soldier's enlistment, every enlisted man now serving in the first year of an enlistment should be credited on the next settlement of his clothing account with the *pro rata* of the additional allowance, i. e., those who enlisted prior to July 1, 1883, should receive credit from that date (July 1, 1883.) for such portion of the first year of their enlistment as they will be serving between July 1, 1883, and December 31, 1883, and those who enlisted subsequent to July 1, 1883, for such portion of the yearly allowance of \$5 as may be due them for the period from date of their respective enlistment to December 31, 1883. (Letter A. G. O., Dec. 13, 1883.)

"The Secretary of War decides that if a man be discharged at his own request or that of his friends, for his own benefit, he is not entitled to the *pro rata* credit, but if discharged for disability or other cause beyond his control, equity requires a *pro rata* division in regard to time as for 6 months \$2.50, etc." (Letter A. G. O., Dec. 22, 1883.)

Flour Ration at Hospitals.—It has been decided by the War Department that the Post Surgeon should have the option to draw the full flour ration or bread baked in the post bakery. Should he elect to bake the bread at the hospital, the saving of flour would inure to the hospital fund, but the saving of flour in that case would belong to the post fund. (Letter, A. G. O.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Pacific.—The *Alta California* of Dec. 16, says: Last Tuesday Major Sanger had three sections of the Light Battery up on the hill for target practice with shell (percussion and time fuse) at some barrels placed on the bluff overlooking the ocean, near the old telegraph. Two firing points were occupied, one 1,200 and the other 1,400 yards from the target, and excellent practice was made.

Last Friday's drill of the Light Battery was one of the most effective we have seen. The brilliant mounted drills now to be seen at the Presidio are a genuine treat.

Department of the Missouri.—By a disastrous fire which occurred at St. Louis on Christmas Eve, the offices occupied by the Quartermaster and Paymaster there were damaged to the extent of \$20,000.

Department of Arizona.—Captain Crawford, U. S. A., writes from San Carlos that the increase of cultivation by the Apaches over last year has been nearly ten-fold. The Apaches this year raised nearly three million pounds of corn, 180,000 pounds of beans, 135,000 pounds of potatoes, and large amounts of other cereals, vegetables and fruits.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has received a telegram from Major General Pope, at Fort Leavenworth, saying that it is thought that white boy, Charley McComas, is with a band of Chiricahua Indians, who are daily expected to reach San Carlos Agency.

A Fort Leavenworth correspondent writes: Captain L. E. Campbell, U. S. A., the Depot Quartermaster, is one of the most active wide-awake and everywhere-at-one time quartermasters stationed here for these many years. From the present outlook we predict that his administration of affairs here will be one of the best conducted and most economical of any that Fort Leavenworth has ever had, in so far as concerns the depot quartermaster's department. Personally he is a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman.

Chaplain McCleery's efforts to make Christmas time a pleasure for the Sunday School children, at the Fort, and for the prisoners at the Leavenworth prison have been warmly commended by all here.

Department of Texas.—A despatch from San Angelo, Texas, says: "The editorial in the Fort Worth Gazette of Dec. 14th, entitled 'Disgraced His Uniform,' has caused some indignation because of its unfairness to a popular and efficient Army officer stationed at Fort Concho, near this place. The Lieutenant in question did not ply the nippers at night on wire fences, as charged, nor did he in any way cut fences in a malicious spirit. He was one of a hunting party who, to save a trip of five or ten miles, removed some posts and laid the wire down, to enable their vehicle to pass. They failed to replace the posts necessary, and stock escaped. The most ample satisfaction was made to the proprietor of the pasture, and a plea of guilty entered by the officer in the County Court. The whole affair is unlike the usual fence cutting, and in the opinion of some the reward paid by the Governor is not called for by the circumstances of the case. The sentiment is general that a deserving soldier has been unfairly dealt with by the Fort Worth papers." The Apache Rocket says: "It is reported, five companies, the band and headquarters of the Eighth Cavalry will be sent to Fort Brown, Texas."

GENERAL SHERMAN AS A SOLDIER.

In his very interesting sketch of General Sherman in "The Century Magazine" for January, Mr. E. V. Smalley says:

General Sherman did not come of a military family. His ancestors were mainly lawyers and preachers. The Sherman genealogy, like that of most New England families, goes back to the first of the name who emigrated from Europe, and no further. Edmund Sherman left Dedham, Essex county, England, in 1634, with his three sons, and landed in Massachusetts. The sons were Edmund, Samuel, and John, and all were at Boston in 1636. John was a preacher. There also came over a cousin, one Captain John Sherman, from whom descended Roger Sherman, of Revolutionary fame, and William M. Everts and George F. Hoar, statesmen of the present day. From Samuel descended the family of General Sherman.

In looking back upon his youth in Lancaster, General Sherman does not remember that he had even the ordinary boy's fondness for reading about wars and battles. He cared most for history and books of travel, and was very fond of novels—a taste he has not outgrown. The grizzled veteran of sixty-four reads a good romance with as much interest as did the school-boy of eighteen. He is a remarkably fast reader, having a faculty of going through a volume rapidly and extracting what is new and interesting to him, while rejecting all the dullness, repetition, and mere padding. For poetry he never cared much, reading with most pleasure Shakespeare and narrative poems of dramatic character, such as Scott's "Marmion" and "The Lady of the Lake." He was a good student, getting along in his Latin as far as Horace, and in Greek to the Græca Majora, before going to West Point. In his physical habits he was active and vigorous, fond of outdoor sports and of long tramps with rod and gun. All the region around Lancaster was as well known to him as his own door yard. Every wood, stream and hill was familiar ground. He had a great memory for the topography of a country and an instinct for pushing his way through forests and thickets—facilities that in after years stood him in good stead.

He went to the Military Academy with no ambition to be a soldier, but with a great desire to secure the education offered. In that day, to get an education was the ambition of every bright boy in the West. Good schools were rare then, and the people were poor. Education was not the cheap and convenient thing it is to-day. To be fed, clothed, and housed at the expense of the Government, and taught mathematics, languages, and engineering, seemed an enormous prize to lads who worked hard on farms and in shops eight months in the year to get the means to go to school the other four. The fortunate possessor of cadetships at West Point were universally envied. Young Sherman did not, like Lincoln and Garfield, pass through a boyhood of privation, for his guardian was in comfortable circumstances; but he fully appreciated the advantage of going to the Military Academy. His idea at the time was that he would not stay long in the Army when through with the Academy, but would go West and become a civil engineer.

The life of the Academy was irksome to him because of its restraints. In the Corps of Cadets he was not considered a good soldier. This is shown by the fact that he was never selected for any office in the corps, but remained a private for the entire four years. He was not particular in his dress, and his bearing was not sufficiently military to secure the commendation of the martinet of the school. He applied himself closely to his studies, however, stood high in drawing, chemistry, mathematics, and philosophy, and so succeeded in reaching the grade of sixth in a class of forty-three. It

is perhaps worth remarking here that men who have successfully conducted great campaigns and fought great battles have not, as a rule, taken much interest in the polishing of buttons, or the exact alignment of a company of troops.

Sherman's distaste for military matters went further than the details of dress and drill. He felt no special liking or aptitude for the profession of a soldier. That he succeeded in it so remarkably he now attributes to mental grasp and intensity of purpose rather than to any inborn talent. In his own opinion he was not a natural soldier; but he could make all his thoughts and feelings converge to one point, which he acknowledges to be a military quality. He had no love for pomp and parade, for uniforms, gold lace, and feathers; the paraphernalia of war excited no enthusiasm in his nature, and he instinctively abhorred violence. We must admit that there was nothing manifested in the character of the West Point cadet that marked him as one destined to play a great part in the greatest war of modern times. Yet he displayed excellent qualifications for either soldier or citizen—self poise, a quick intelligence, close application to the task at hand, keen observation both of persons and things, and conscientiousness.

If we were to shut our eyes to the verdict of history and to the glamour of romance which surrounds successful commanders, and should take an original and coldly critical view of General Sherman's career during the civil war, we should still have to dissent wholly from his modest estimate of himself, that he had no natural military genius. For the minor business of soldiering as a profession we may grant that he had no taste or special talent; but for leading great armies he certainly displayed the highest qualities. His is the genius, not of drills and reviews, but of grand manoeuvres and of decisive action in the crisis of a campaign, the genius that directs large bodies of troops over a wide expanse of country to produce a prearranged result; that divines where an enemy is going to strike and prepares for the event; that sees the weak spot in an adversary's strategic plan or line of battle and delivers an effective blow at the right time; the genius, too, that inspires a whole army with lofty, patriotic fervor and and perfect esprit de corps, that commands the confidence of officers and men, and that makes of regiments, brigades, divisions, and corps a single vast organism moved by one will. In these highest attributes of successful generalship, Sherman must fairly be ranked with the great military chiefs, not of our own country and our late war alone, but of the whole world and of all history.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

Col. Cuvier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. a. at Chicago; Major J. C. Grover, Boise Bks., I. T.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Presidio, S. F., Cal.

C. G. H. L. Fort Walla Walla. Col. Bidwell, Cal. D. Ft. Lapwai, Idaho Ter. F. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, I. T. E. Boise Barracks, Idaho Ter. F. Fort Spokane, W. T. I. M. Presidio, Cal. K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T., on leave; Maj. J. S. Brisben, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; Major D. S. Gordon, Ft. Ellis, M. T. A. B. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T. E. G. H. I. L. Ft. Custer, M. T. C. M. Fort Assiniboine, M. T. F. Fort Keogh, M. T. * Temporarily at Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Whipple Bks., A. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, d. s., Jefferson Bks., St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. D. R. Clendenin, Whipple Bks., A. T., comdg.; Major C. H. Carlton, Fort Lowell, A. T.; Major S. B. M. Young, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major G. A. Partridge, Fort Thomas, A. T. A. C. G. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. K. Fort Verde, A. T. D. E. F. Fort Grant, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T. I. Fort Apache, A. T. H. Whipple Bks., A. T. B. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Fort Bayard, N. M.

Col. W. B. Royall, commanding; Lieut. Col. G. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M., on leave; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M., on leave. A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M. B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Cummings, N. M. E. M. I. Fort Craig, N. M. L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. * In camp near Richmond, N. M.

5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Col. W. Merritt, on d. s., West Point; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Maj. J. J. Upham, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Major L. H. Carpenter, Fort Robinson, Neb. B. D. K. Fort Niobrara, Neb. C. E. I. L. Ft. McKinney, Wyo. A. G. Fort Washakie, W. T. F. H. Fort Robinson, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.

Col. E. A. Carr, commanding; Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Biddle, Fort McDowell, A. T.; Major D. Perry, on leave. A. B. F. Fort Apache, A. T. H. I. L. Fort Huachuca, A. T. D. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort McDowell, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T. E. K. Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

Col. S. D. Sturgis, on d. s., Gov. Soldiers' Home; Lieut.-Col. J. G. Tilford, Fort Meade, D. T., comdg.; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T.; Major J. E. Tourtellotte, A. D. C. to General Sherman. A. C. E. H. K. M. Fort Meade. I. Fort Totten, D. T. B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort Buford, D. T. F. Fort Buford, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., San Antonio, Tex.

Colonel Elmer Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Sweetser, San Antonio, Tex.; Major R. F. Bernard, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Maj. S. S. Sumner, San Antonio, Tex. A. C. E. F. G. K. L. Fort Clark. A. Fort McIntosh, Tex. B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex. C. H. San Antonio, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kas., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Lyon, Colo.; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Ft. Reno, I. T.; Major F. W. Benton, Ft. Riley, Kas. A. Fort Elliott, Tex. B. Fort Hays, Kas. C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. K. Fort Supply, I. T. D. H. L. M. Fort Riley, Kans. F. I. Fort Reno, I. T. E. Fort Lyon, Col.

10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. B. H. Grierson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. B. McLean, Fort Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vleet, Fort Davis, Tex. A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M. Fort Davis, Tex. G. L. Ft. Stockton, Tex. E. F. Fort Concho, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Colonel G. P. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. C. Tidball, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randol, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Major John I. Rodgers, Fort Canby, W. T. A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. F. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. B. C. F. Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va. H. K. Presidio, Cal. M. Fort Mason, Cal. I. L. Fort Canby, W. T.

2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. L. L. Langdon, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major F. L. Guenther, Newport Bks., Ky.; Major C. B. Throckmorton, Washington Bks., D. C. A. F. B. C. D. H. Wash. Bks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. E. Little Rock Bks., Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md. G. Newport Bks., Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va.

3d Artillery—Hdgrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Colonel H. G. Gibson, not joined; Lieutenant Colonel A. Piper, comdg.; Major R. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks., Ark. A. Fort Monroe, Va. H. M. Jackson Bks., La. C. Little Rock Bks., Ark. B. E. K. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. D. G. St. Augustine, Fla. F. Ft. San Antonio, Tex. I. L. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. C. L. Best, Fort Adams, R. I., comdg.; Lt. Col. John Mendenhall, Fort Warren, Mass.; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Preble, Me.; Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut. A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va. B. D. E. G. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. F. Fort Snelling, Minn. H. K. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Preble, Me.

5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. W. Closson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; Major M. P. Miller, on d. s. at West Point. A. G. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. C. Fort Monroe, Va. E. F. I. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. D. Ft. Omaha, Neb. F. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

* The dagger indicates the light batteries.

Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg. A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Grant, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shafter, on d. s., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut.-Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Apache, A. T. A. Fort Grant, A. T. G. Fort Mojave, A. T. E. Fort Verde, A. T. D. Fort McDowell, A. T. F. Fort Bowie, A. T. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. I. Fort Lowell, A. T. K. Whipple Bks., A. T. B. Fort Apache, A. T. C. Fort Huachuca, A. T.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.

Col. F. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Spokane, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Lapwai, I. T. D. E. F. I. K. Ft. Coeur d'Alene. A. C. G. H. Fort Spokane, W. T. B. Fort Lapwai, I. T.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

Col. J. R. Brooke, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, Fort Missoula, M. T.; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T. A. G. H. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T. B. D. F. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha, Neb.; Major I. D. De Russy, Fort Omaha, Neb. A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C. Fort Robinson, Neb. B. D. E. G. I. K. Fort Omaha, Neb. F. H. Fort Niobrara, Neb.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Col. J. D. Wilkins, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. A. Cochran, Fort Keogh, Montana; Major Simon Snyder, Fort Keogh, Montana. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. Ft. Keogh. I. K. Fort Custer, M. T.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

Colonel A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, David's Island, N. Y. H.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Douglas, Utah. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Douglas.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, W. T.

Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; Major A. T. Smith, Fort Washakie, W. T. A. C. D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T. B. E. G. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

Col. A. V. Kautz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Major A. S. Burt, Fort Bidwell, Cal. A. San Diego Bks., Cal. B. Fort Gaston, Cal. G. I. Benicia Bks., Cal. C. Fort Halleck, Nev. D. E. H. Angel Island, Cal. F. Fort Bidwell, Cal. K. Fort McDermitt, Nev.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Col. J. S. Mason, comdg.; Lieut. Col. T. M. Anderson, Fort Bridger, Wyo.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. A. D. E. F. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. B. C. G. Fort Bridger, Wyo. K. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major H. S. Hawkins, Fort Wayne, Mich. A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich. B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

Col. R. I. Dodge, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, Columbus Barracks, O.; Major David Krause, Fort Sully, D. T. A. D. E. K. Fort Sully, D. T. C. H. Fort Buford, D. T. B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. I. Fort Bennett, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Col. O. B. Willcox, comdg.; Lt.-Col. R. S. La Motte, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; Maj. W. H. Funnell, Ft. Niagara, N. Y. A. B. C. D. F. G. Madison Bks., N. Y. H. I. Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y. E. K. Fort Niagara, N. Y.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. A. Crofton, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Stanton, N. M. A. B. Fort Cummings, N. M. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. D. Fort Selden, N. M. C. E. Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdgra., Ft. Sidney, Neb.
Col. L. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglass, Uncompahgre, Col.; Major W. F. Drum, Fort Sidney, Neb.
A. B. C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb. K. Fort D. A. Russell.
D. F. G. H. Uncompahgre, Col. I. Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.

15th Infantry—Hdgra., Fort Buford, D. T.
Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Fort Buford, D. T., comdg.; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Randall, D. T.; Major G. M. Brayton, Fort Pembina, D. T.
A. C. D. H. Fort Randall, D. T. G. K. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
B. I. Fort Pembina, D. T. E. F. Fort Buford, D. T.

16th Infantry—Hdgra., Ft. Concho, Tex.
Colonel M. M. Blunt, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. L. Hough, Fort Concho, Tex.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort Stockton, Tex.
A. B. C. H. Fort Concho, Tex. G. San Antonio, Tex.
D. E. Fort McIntosh, Tex. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.
F. Fort Stockton, Tex.

17th Infantry—Hdgra., Ft. Yates, D. T.
Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T., on sick leave.

B. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Custer, M. T.
C. Fort Totten, D. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.
A. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgra., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
Col. T. H. Ruger, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. J. J. Coppinger, on d. s.; Fort Leavenworth; Major J. S. Poland, on d. s., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. G. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

19th Infantry—Hdgra., Ft. Clark, Tex.
Col. C. H. Smith, comdg., on leave; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Major R. H. Offley, Fort Ringgold, Tex.
B. C. D. E. F. K. Ft. Clark, Tex. A. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.
G. Fort Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdgra., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.
Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. C. R. Layton, Fort Hays, Kas.; Major John C. Bates, Fort Gibson, I. T.
C. D. Fort Reno, I. T. A. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
B. K. Fort Gibson, I. T. F. G. Fort Hays, Kan.
E. H. Fort Supply, I. T.

21st Infantry—Hdgra., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.
Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore., on leave.
A. Boise Bks, Idaho T. C. Fort Klamath, Ore.
B. D. Ft. Townsend, W. T. E. F. G. H. I. K. Vancouver Barracks

22d Infantry—Hdgra., Santa Fe, N. M.
Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Lyon, Colo., on leave; Major R. H. Hall, Fort Lewis, Colo.
E. Fort Marcy, N. M. A. B. D. G. H. K. Ft. Lewis, Colo.
C. F. I. Fort Lyon, Colo.

23d Infantry—Hdgra., Ft. Union, N. M.
Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.
A. B. D. E. I. Fort Union, N. M. F. Fort Craig, N. M.
C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M.

24th Infantry—Hdgra., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.
Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Fort Supply; Major R. F. O'Brien, Fort Elliott, Tex.
A. Fort Reno, I. T. D. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T.
B. F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex. C. K. I. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdgra., Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Col. G. L. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. D. Brotherton, Fort Snelling; Major Fredk. Meers, Fort Hale, D. T.
B. C. F. I. Fort Snelling, Minn. E. G. Fort Hale, D. T.
A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Colby M. Chester, Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector.
Steamer A. D. Baché—Lieutenant Henry B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying West Coast of Florida. Address Key West, Florida.
Steamer *Arango*—Lieut. Gustavus C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Islands of North Carolina. Address Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.
Steamer *G. S. Blake*—Lieut. Comdr. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., comdg.—Repairing. Address 40 York street, Baltimore, Maryland.
Schooner *Drift*—Lieut. John C. Fremont, Jr., U. S. N., comdg.—Repairing. Address Navy Yard, New York.
Schooner *Eagle*—Lieut. Ensign D. F. Heald, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Coast of Maine. Address Navy Yard, New York.
Schooner *Earned*—Lieut. T. Dix Bolles, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Gray's Harbor, W. Ty. Address Port Townsend, W. T.
Steamer *Endeavor*—Lieut. John T. Sullivan, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Long Island Sound. Address Navy Yard, New York.
Steamer *Gedney*—Lieut. Commander Albert S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Coast of Maine. Address Navy Yard, N. Y.
Steamer *Hassler*—Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, U. S. N., commanding—Surveying, Alaska. Address P. O. Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.
Steamer *McArthur*—Lieut. Edward D. Tausig, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Coast of California. Address P. O. Box 2272, San Francisco, Cal.
Schooner *Pallurus*—Lieut. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Long Island Sound. Address Navy Yard, New York.
Schooner *Ready*—Lieut. Com. M. R. Winslow, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Delaware Bay. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
Schooner *Seabird*—Ensign Rennie P. Schwerin, U. S. N.—Surveying Long Island Sound. Address Navy Yard, New York.
Schooner *Silliman*—Lieut. John D. Keeler, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Long Island Sound. Address Navy Yard, New York.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Alert, 2d Lieut. C. H. McGlellan, comdg, Tom's River, N. J.
Bowditch, Capt. John G. Baker, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
C. Iuz, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. M. A. Healy, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Crawford, (out of commission).
Coxe, 1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. D. F. Tuzier, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dezler, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Newport, R. I.
Dix, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, New York.
Discover, Engineer E. P. Webb, in charge, Savannah, Ga.
Essex, 1st Lieut. T. B. Mullett, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, Detroit, Mich.
Gallatin, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. Joseph Irish, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, 1st Lieut. J. H. Rogers, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. George Williams, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 2d Lieut. David A. Hall, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Johnson, Capt. A. D. Davis, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.
McCluskey, Capt. D. B. Hodgdon, comdg, Charleston, S. C.
McLane, Capt. David Evans, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Manhattan, 1st Lieut. John Dennett, comdg, Fort Monroe, Va.
Hibb, 1st Lieut. W. E. Kilgore, comdg, Oswego, N. Y.
Euch, Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Report, 2d Lieut. W. A. Felling, comdg, Chincoteague, Va.
Stevens, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, New Bern, N. C.
Seward, Capt. Thomas W. Lay, comdg, Sheldoborough, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Engr. H. O. Henshaw, in charge, Baltimore, Md.
Saville, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, in charge, Elizabeth, N. J.
Vanderbilt, 2d Lieut. George E. McConnell, in charge, Bay Shore, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Winnet, 1st Lieut. Jas. B. Moore, comdg, Fort Townsend, W. T.
Washington, 1st Lieut. M. L. Phillips, comdg, New York.
Forward, 1st Lieut. John Brann, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Parson, 1st Lieut. J. M. Simms, comdg, Galveston, Tex.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at Port au Prince, Hayti, Dec. 6, eight days from New York. Commander Reed reports political matters quiet. The *La Patria* had not been sunk by the *Dessaline*, as reported, although they had exchanged a few hostile shots in a meeting at sea. The *Dessaline* was blockading the *La Patria* at Jackmel.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 10, for the purpose of coaling, having been relieved at Port au Prince by the *Alliance*. As soon as coaled would return to Hayti, and call at Jackmel, Jeremie, and Meragoom, to ascertain the condition of affairs—those ports being in the possession of the insurgents.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. A cable despatch from Adml. Cooper reports her arrival at St. Thomas, Dec. 21. All well on board.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Left Norfolk, Dec. 10, for Port au Prince, Hayti.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore Thomas S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. a. s.) Sailed from Cape Town, Africa, Nov. 17, for Madagascar. Commodore Phelps expresses to the Department his appreciation of the civilities and courtesies extended the *Brooklyn* during her stay in Table Bay, by Rear Adml. Newell Salomon, R. N., commanding the Naval Station at Simonstown, and by the Acting Governor, Lieut. General Leicester Smyth, C. B., his officers, and the citizens of Cape Town.

NIPIRO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Buenos Ayres, Oct. 31.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. Arrived at Marseilles, from Barcelona, Nov. 13. Was to sail for Villefranche on the 24th, to remain several weeks.

QUINCEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Leghorn, Italy, at last accounts.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. At Marseilles, France, Nov. 21. Would probably proceed to Villefranche about Dec. 1.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral Aaron K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Coghlan. At Sitka, Alaska.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Chas. C. Carpenter. At Callao, Peru, December 2. Rear Admiral Hughes, in a despatch, dated at sea, Nov. 30, gives some facts as to his movements. The *Hartford* left Panama on the 15th Nov., Capt. W. R. Brown, of the Marine Corps, having reported on board the same day. On Nov. 20, John Graham, ord. seaman, died of intermittent fever after an illness of six weeks, and was buried at sea. His illness was contracted at Corinto, Nicaragua. On Nov. 22 found it necessary to run back to Payta for coal. Arrived on Nov. 24. On Nov. 26, Lieut. Lucian Young reported. Ordered him to the *Onward*. Sailed Nov. 28.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. At Callao, Peru, Oct. 31.

LAOKAWANA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. Her arrival is reported by cable at Valparaiso Dec. 14 from Talcahuano.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickens. Store ship. Callao, Peru.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. En route for the U. S. Secretary Chandler received a telegram, Dec. 16, 1883, from Weltevreden, Java, stating that she had arrived at Batavia, Java. Letters should be sent to U. S. S. *Pensacola*, (care U. Consul): Cape Town, South Africa, via Europe.

WAUCHITT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Was due at Callao, Peru, Dec. 1, where she probably is.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Boston, Mass. When ready will proceed to Valparaiso, Chili, for duty on the Pacific Station. Will visit the Cape de Verde Island, but will avoid the Brazilian ports, on account of the danger of contracting sickness, as she would arrive on the Coast of Brazil during the height of the sickly season. Has received her orders to proceed to the Pacific Station.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John I. Davis.

ALEX, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu and Japan Nov. 26.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Shanghai, China, Oct. 30.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Canton Dec. 6. Was to be relieved by the *Essex* early in December, and then proceed to Swatow and Amoy—thence to Nagasaki, fill up with stores, and return to China.

MONOACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. Reported at Shanghai, China, Nov. 26.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Giddens. At Tientsin, China, Nov. 26.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 26. Was to be detached from the Asiatic Station, and ordered to New York, by the way of the Red Sea and Suez Canal, in time to enable her to reach her destination by the last of August next.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 24.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Sailed from New York, Dec. 1, 1883, for the Asiatic Station, with the Korean Embassy on board. She will proceed to Corea by way of the Suez Canal. She will touch at Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples and Port Said, and at such other ports as the Koreans may desire. She will stay at Marseilles for sometime, while the Embassy visits Paris and London.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore Stephen B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. At New York.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. In winter quarters. Mail address, Station E, New York. Packages and telegrams should be addressed to the *Minnesota*, foot of West Twenty-seventh Street.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of

training squadron, Captain Edmund O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. At Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. At New York. Was put in dock on Dec. 18.

On Special Service.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown, commanding. At Norfolk, Va. Was put in commission Dec. 20.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. En route for San Francisco, Cal. At Bridge-town, Barbadoes, December 3. Expected to leave, Dec. 10, for Manham, Brazil.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Andrew W. Johnson. At Boston undergoing repairs.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Surveying in the Gulf of Mexico. At Acapulco, Mexico, at last accounts. From there was to go to the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, in her winter quarters, at the Dock foot of 23d Street, East River.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. John F. Merry, commanding temporarily. Will leave Washington on Wednesday, Jan. 2, for Norfolk, Va., with freight for the yard, and will await there further instructions from the Department.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Widess. At the Navy yard, New York. Will make a cruise through the West Indies, and will visit Paramaribo, Dutch and French Guyana, the Orenoca River, and return to Port au Prince—thence visit Cuban ports, and return to Hampton Roads, via Key West and Charleston.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At the New York yard sitting out. Is going to the West Indies, and will visit various ports. Will be absent about two or three months. She is not yet ready for sea.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. David G. McRichie. At Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WARASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

TO THE NAVY.

Our Navy clubs will be much increased if friends of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in the Navy will without delay circulate papers to obtain the signatures of new club subscribers. The signatures can be obtained from every grade and corps, and after they are received each subscriber will be assigned to his proper club.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. S. *Mohican*, which has been building at Mare Island, California was successfully launched at that place on Friday, Dec. 28th, 1883.

The loss of life on the coast of Great Britain in the year 1881-82, collision cases included, was as follows: East coast of England, 289; south coast, 129; west coast of England and Scotland, and east coast of Ireland, 286; north coast of Scotland, 82; east coast of Scotland, 239; other parts of coast, 72; total, 1,097. It will thus be seen that the greatest loss of life happened, as usual, on the east coast of England. Excluding foreign ships and collision cases, 198 of the disasters which happened to ships on or near the coast, happened to nearly new ships, and 400 to ships from 3 to 17 years of age. Then there were 552 to ships from 18 to 39 years old, and 919 to ships from 40 to 59 years old. Then follow 4,337 old ships from 60 to 99 years old. After passing the service of half a century, we come to the very old ships, viz., 40 between 50 and 60 years old, 26 from 60 to 70, 16 from 70 to 80, 5 from 80 to 90, 7 from 90 to 100, and 3 upwards of 100 years old, while the ages of 70 are unknown.

A DESPATCH from Irkutsk, Dec. 23, 1883, says that Lieut. Harber and Schulze started for St. Petersburg on Friday with the bodies of Commander De Long, Dr. Ambler and Mr. Collins. The coffins were fairly buried in flowers and wreaths, and crowds of people witnessed the departure.

An order has been issued putting all of the Coast Survey vessels out of commission after the 1st of January, with the exception of four on the Atlantic coast and two on the Pacific. This is done on account of the lack of funds. The vessels remaining on the Atlantic will be the *Gedney*, *Blake*, *Arago*, and *Bache*. Those on the Pacific the *Hassler* and *McArthur*. The Fish commission steamer *Albatross* has gone to Baltimore to be put on the ways to have her bottom scraped and painted before proceeding upon surveying duty in the Caribbean Sea.

THE "Boys in Blue" of the U. S. S. *Minnesota* and *Saratoga* gave a "combination ball" on Thursday evening at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, New York, which was largely attended by friends of the gallant tars. The occasion was a most enjoyable one.

THE Marine Guard of the Pensacola yard returned to the Barracks on the 10th.

In accordance with the decision of the Naval Inspection Board the engines and boilers of the tug *Snowdrop*, which were found to be in good condition will be removed, and her hull is to be broken up at the dock, Norfolk Yard.

THE Tug *Speedwell*, when ready, will leave Washington, D. C., for the Navy Yards, Norfolk, Va. and Portsmouth, N. H., and will stop at New York, en route. Will return to Norfolk, Va., and there await orders.

On Christmas day at the Washington Navy Yard, the Marine Guard under the command of Capt. J. H. Hightes was furnished with a most bountiful dinner, which consisted of all the substantial and many of the delicacies of the sea.

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Dec. 12.

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son and which even surpassed that provided on Thanksgiving day at the same Post. Beer and cigars which were kindly presented by Mr. John Casey, post trader and Mr. Frank Hume, respectively, were much appreciated and enjoyed.

The Boston Transcript (Rep.) finds reason to question Secretary Chandler's sincerity as a civil-service reformer. It says: "The reappointment of Alexander Southworth as foreman of shipwrights in the Navy-yard in place of John L. Nicholson, who is dismissed after three years' service, is a singular commentary on the Secretary's new professions. Mr. Nicholson is a practical shipwright, was appointed after a thorough examination, and according to precedent was not removable except for cause. It will be remembered that his predecessor, Cooke, was not dismissed until after a long and searching trial; but Mr. Nicholson is turned off in the middle of winter, without notice, and without cause so far as himself was concerned. His successor is Alexander Southworth, the father of R. A. Southworth, a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and an active worker in the Fifth Congressional District. It is difficult to see how, if Mr. Lodge was instrumental, as alleged, in securing Mr. Nicholson's appointment, he should also be the gainer by his removal, as is asserted by the Charleston politicians. But the most surprising thing about it is that Secretary Chandler should have removed the foreman without cause so soon after saying that 'the Government repair shops must first be thoroughly reorganized in such a way as to exclude all political considerations from their management. We cannot afford to destroy the speed of our naval engines in order to make room for a political party.'"

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Dec. 24.—Lieutenant Nathan H. Barnes, to special duty at the Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.

Dec. 27.—Commander Henry B. Robeson, to duty in charge of the Navigation Department, Navy-yard, New York. Medical Director A. L. Gibson, to duty in charge of the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Dec. 28.—Lieutenant Austin M. Knight, to instruction in Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.

DETACHED.

Dec. 26.—Passed Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, from the Receiving ship Colorado Dec. 31 and placed on waiting orders.

Dec. 27.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Chas. W. Bush, from the Receiving ship Colorado and granted three months' sick leave.

Assistant Paymaster F. J. Cowie, from his present duties on board the New Hampshire and ordered to report to Commodore Luce for special duty as Commissary of that ship.

Dec. 28.—Ensign De Witt Coffman, from the Receiving ship Franklin on Jan. 8 and ordered to the Yantic Jan. 10.

Mate John A. H. Wilmoth, from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Speedwell.

Boatswain Xavier Perrimond, from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Speedwell.

Lieutenant Chas. A. Stone, from the Powhatan and suspended for two years with waiting orders pay.

REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant John O. Fremont, detaching him from duty on the Coast Survey, and to continue on that duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Surgeon Edward C. Ver Muelen, for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

CASUALTIES.

Resigned—Ensign (junior grade) Edward W. Nash, to take effect Dec. 24, 1883, and Ensign (junior grade) Lewis S. Van Duzer, to take effect Dec. 31, 1884, detached from duty on the Coast Survey and granted leave until that date.

The resignation of Ensign Wm. G. David, to take effect on Feb. 23, 1884, has been so far modified as to take effect on Aug. 23, 1884, and granted leave of absence until the latter date.

Ensign Augustus E. Jardine and Gunner Geo. Dunn have been wholly retired, the latter at his own request.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending Dec. 26, 1883:

Hugh Paton, Boatswain's Mate, Dec. 16, Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles Seymour, Seaman, Nov. 16, U. S. S. Richmond, Yokohama, Japan.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 28.

On Christmas Day the officers of Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum, waited upon the widow of the late Sergt. Gottlieb Zimmerman, who committed suicide on the plains, and handed her a check for \$5,000, the full amount of the benefit due their deceased brother. The deceased had only been a member of the order a short time. The widow has also been handed the amount due her from St. John's Masonic Beneficial Association, of which her husband was a member.

The Government Steamboat Inspectors decide that in the matter of the collision between the steamer *Edna* and the Torpedo Station launch *Billow*, that both were to blame. This decision was unexpected. The bill for the damage done to the launch has been forwarded to the steamboat company, and it is understood that if it is not paid a law suit will follow. The steamboat company do not propose to pay the bill. The damage to the launch has been repaired and she has resumed her place.

Paymaster Furey, U. S. N., attached to the training ship *New Hampshire*, is spending a few days with his friends in New York. His assistant, Mr. T. J. Cowie, made ample arrangements for a substantial turkey dinner with all the "fixins" for the boys of the Squadron on Christmas Day. The feast was thoroughly enjoyed, and was followed with various kinds of sport.

Christmas was appropriately observed at the Torpedo Station and also at Fort Adams. The "Boys in Blue" were kindly remembered by the officers and others.

Lieut. Walker at Fort Adams, who was injured by a fall, is as comfortable as can be expected. The son of the late Gen. T. W. Sherman, U. S. A., is also slowly improving.

The police are rarely called upon to arrest any of the soldiers at Fort Adams, and it is generally conceded that they are the most orderly and best behaved soldiers ever stationed here.

Mr. Luntton Coggeshall, of this city, has been substantially remembered for his many favors to the Navy Department represented at this place. On Christmas day a committee waited upon Mr. Coggeshall and presented him with an oil painting of the gunnery ship, *Minnesota*, under full sail. The donors are Paymaster Furey, Lieut. C. L. Logan, Lieut. F. M. Symonds, Lieut. S. J. Sessy, Assistant Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie, Pay Clerk Thomas Gregory, Surgeon Philip Leach, Lieut. C. L. Beane, Chaplain Robert Fudon, Ensign A. G. Rogers, Lieut. Martin E. Hall, Boatswain Robert Anderson, Sailmaker N. Lynch, Engineer Joseph Swift, Commander's Clerk Charles Caponillie.

The names attached to the letter accompanying the present were given in the order named.

Major W. F. Randolph, U. S. A., and wife are in town, the guests of H. M. and Mrs. Samuel Powell.

Commander H. F. Picking, U. S. N., is in town, the guests of Mr. Stuyvesant LeRoy, of New York.

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 25, 1883.

The State of Maryland recently had a steamer built for use in its oyster police force, and Capt. Ramsay was requested to select an engineer to ascertain if the steamer came up to the specifications. Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, head of the Department of Steam Engineering, was detailed to make the examination.

The Naval Academy Gymnasium presented Saturday evening the usual cheery scene, the occasion being the regular weekly hop. They are always most delightful entertainments. Among those present were Chief Engineer Farmer and wife, Commander Sigbee, Lieut. Comdr. Baker, Lieut. Howard and wife, Lieut. Sperry and wife, Lieut. Dillingham and wife, Capt. McKane Tilton, Dr. H. B. Walton, wife and daughter, Richard M. Chase and niece, Geo. H. Shaler, N. H. Farquhar, Jr., Miss Cheston, of West River; Miss Marriott, of Virginia; Miss Wilcox, Miss Murray, Miss Beck, Miss Claude, Miss Southgate, Miss Howard and Miss Fay, of Annapolis. The Christmas Eve hop had a small attendance, and few or no strangers were present, the participants being residents of the Academy and Annapolis.

The citizens of Annapolis had again to call on the Naval Academy for assistance at a fire between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. Help was rendered with a hearty good will. The cadets of the first class, Naval Academy, were allowed to go to Washington to-day, and all the cadets had a holiday from 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday to 6 this afternoon.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVY YARD, BOSTON.

The number of men employed in the yard has been reduced to about 260. With a very few exceptions it is probable that the present force will be continued, as it is hardly possible to take proper care of the government property here with a smaller number of men.

The Commodore will have a leave of absence in January. Captain Chandler is not yet able to be on duty, although he has so far recovered as to be out.

Commander Charles McGregor visited the yard on Monday. Commander N. M. Dyer is at his home in Melrose.

Chaplain E. R. Rawson has an able article on "Anarchic Socialism" in the January number of the *New Englander*.

Assistant Surgeon Edgar of the *Wabash* is at the Chelsea Hospital with typhoid fever. P. A. Engineer Hall of the same ship spent Christmas at his home in New York State.

Chief Engineer Fitch of the *Powhatan* spent his Christmas in Washington. Surgeon Van Ryeppen went to his home in Brooklyn, and Captain Washburn, U. S. M. C., was at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Christmas tree in the Yard Chapel on Monday evening was a great success and afforded the little ones much pleasure. The exercises were at half past four in the afternoon.

The same evening Chaplain Rawson read Charles Dickens's Christmas story, "Richard Dovedick," in the Chapel, inviting specially the marines at the Barracks and the men on the three ships here. He had a good audience.

Sunday was very cold here, nine below the thermometers said, and all the liquid compasses exposed were frozen.

Paymaster Swan of the *Powhatan* has appointed Mr. Charles Howard, of Boston, as pay clerk, and Mr. Howard has entered upon his duties.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BOAT RACE AT CALLAO.

CALLAO, PERU, Dec. 3, 1883.

THERE has been a good deal of excitement among the men-of-war in the harbor during the last week, because the crew of the *Onward*, which consists of thirty men all told, had selected a crew for her gig in answer to a challenge from that of the *Iroquois*, which has beaten the American ships *Essex*, *Pennac*, *la Wachusett* and *Ranger*, and the English ship *Lifey*. Of course the *Iroquois* was very confident of victory, having a large crew of men to select from; and, besides, she had her regular racing crew in the boat. The *Onward's* men were also confident and were encouraged by the crew of H. M. S. *Constance*, who, after seeing both boats pull, backed the *Onward's* men bravely.

This morning the race was rowed, a four knot straight-away course, and the *Onward's* men took the lead at the start and kept it all the way, finishing a good distance ahead. Both crews were heartily cheered as they came along by the *Hartford*, *Wachusett*, *Iroquois*, *Constance* and *Onward*, while the crews of the *Vittor*, *Pisani*, *Kerguelen*, *Limier*, *Satellite* and *Kingsfisher* looked on with a great deal of interest.

The time was 34 minutes for the winner and 34 minutes and 28 seconds for the loser. The *Iroquois's* crew had 18 foot oars, the *Onward's* men 16; but the latter kept up a faster stroke all the way. The stroke was 30 against 32 for the first knot, 29 against 31 for the next two, and 32 against 34 for the finish.

The racing flag of the *Iroquois* has just been surrendered to the *Onward*. It is a pennant shape with a picture of the race horse *Iroquois* and the legend "Winner of the Derby" over him on a ribbon, thirteen stars for the States and five others for five consecutive races which they have won.

The gilt cock of the *Onward's* flag is now proud and triumphant.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S OPINION.

At the banquet of the New England Society at Philadelphia on Saturday evening last Secretary Chandler responded for "The Army and Navy" and in the course of his remarks said: "On this occasion must not be forgotten Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, who now retires to his peaceful home at St. Louis. The mantles of Grant and Sherman have fallen on the shoulders of the dashing, fearless Philip H. Sheridan—Sheridan of Winchester. With such leaders, who truly represent its character, we should be proud of the Army of the United States. While such an army remains to protect it, no danger can come to the nation. Passing on to the Navy Secretary Chandler said: "We need a naval restoration. We need steel ships, high power cannon and the latest implements of naval warfare. The Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Dolphin are under construction. They are building from the metal of Pennsylvania and at your dockyards. The coal and the labor of Pennsylvania is building these ships, three millions will be paid to labor—Pennsylvania labor. Do you wish that these ships had been constructed abroad? I think not. The moral assistance of every citizen of the nation is asked to insure the restoration of the navy to a condition that will render it an adequate protection. Of more importance, however, is the revival of the mercantile marine. We must become a maritime power. At present we deliver eighty-four per cent. of the millions of tons of products brought to the seaboard by our great railways to the foreign ships that crowd American vessels away from the wharves. This is creditable to us and must not continue. Philadelphia has made an effort to establish a line

with four ships, but it languishes. These ships have been running about ten years and have required fewer repairs than English vessels. They are a credit to this city and to their builders. But they don't pay. This line is treated with indifference and aversion by the people of the United States. It is disgraceful." He then spoke of the dead naval officers and marines who gave their lives to the nation during the rebellion.

THE PINTA COLLISION.

G. C. M. O. Nos. 41 and 43.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 and Dec. 21, 1883.

Before a General Court-martial, which convened at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., Nov. 15, 1883, and of which Commodore Jonathan Young, U. S. N., is President, was arraigned and tried Ensign Guy W. Brown, U. S. Navy. Charge—"Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty."

The specification states the circumstances of the collision with the *Tally Ho*, and alleges that the accused was culpably inefficient in the performance of his duty as officer of the deck, by reason of which neglect, failure and inefficiency on the part of said Brown, the said U. S. steamer *Pinta* collided, at the time and place aforesaid, with the said sail vessel, which collision resulted in the sinking of the said brig and her cargo, and endangered the lives of her officers and crew.

Plea "not guilty." Finding, the specification "Proved." Of the charge, "Guilty." Sentence, "To be suspended from rank and duty for the period of one year, and to be reprimanded in public orders by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

The proceedings, finding and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Ensign Guy W. Brown, U. S. N., are approved. The offense of which Ensign Brown was found guilty is so grave that an adequate reprimand should express, in the most emphatic manner, the opinion of the Department concerning it. That offense consisted in his failure to give such timely orders respecting the course or movements of the *Pinta*, while he was the officer of the deck, as would have prevented a collision with the *Tally Ho*, or, if such orders were given, in failing to see that they were promptly obeyed. The importance of a proper performance of duty by an officer in charge of the deck of a vessel at sea cannot be over estimated. This includes not merely a vigilant outlook and prompt action on his part; it requires that he shall also see that his orders are carried into effect. If he is negligent in this particular, he suffers the neglect of others to impair his own efficiency and to bring about disaster. While the youth and comparative inexperience of Ensign Brown may be regarded as, in some degree, palliative, they cannot excuse his inefficiency in the discharge of a plain and simple duty. The sentence in the case of Ensign Guy W. Brown, U. S. Navy, will take effect from this date.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

Before the same court was arraigned and tried Lieutenant Uriel Sebree, U. S. N. Charge—"Culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty." The specification, as amended by the court, alleges that the accused did neglect and fail to take such measures as were practicable to ascertain the results of the collision with the *Tally Ho*, and the condition of such brig, and the extent of the injury sustained by her, and did then and there neglect and fail to use such means as were within his power, to enable him to discover whether the brig was disabled or in danger of sinking, or so injured as to need assistance for her further navigation or to ensure her safety or the safety of the persons on board or to render such assistance if needed, but, on the contrary, did, after remaining in the vicinity of the place where the collision occurred for a period of time wholly insufficient to ascertain the results aforesaid and without ascertaining them, abandon all efforts and cause the said steamer *Pinta* to proceed on her course, leaving the said brig in a sinking condition, from which she shortly sunk and was wholly lost, and the officers and crew, and such other person or persons as were on board, to their own unassisted efforts for the safety of the brig and the preservation of their lives, so that they were compelled to abandon the said brig *Tally Ho*, and to put to sea in open boats, from which they were only rescued after fourteen hours exposure, by another vessel than the said steamer *Pinta*, by all which results of the said collision their lives were unnecessarily imperiled in consequence of the culpable inefficiency and neglect aforesaid on the part of the said Lieut. Sebree, in the performance of his duty as commanding officer of the said steamer *Pinta*.

Finding—The court found the accused "guilty." Sentence—Lieutenant Uriel Sebree, U. S. Navy, "to be suspended from rank for the period of three years; to retain his present number in his grade during said period, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

II.—The proceedings, finding and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Lieutenant Uriel Sebree, U. S. Navy, are approved. In view of the unanimous recommendation of the court, based upon the fact, in evidence, that the *Tally Ho*, having luffed after the collision, resumed her course and returned no answer to the hail from the *Pinta* when she came around offering assistance, which remarkable action of the brig caused the belief that her injuries were not serious, and in view, also, of the record of the accused as an officer of the Navy, so much of the sentence as relates to his suspension from rank, and the retention of his present number in his grade during the period of suspension, is hereby remitted.

Lieutenant Sebree should, however, understand that as he was unfortunately below at the time of collision, it was, for that reason, the more incumbent on him upon going on deck to use extra vigilance in ascertaining the result. It was his duty, notwithstanding the circumstances which led him to suppose that the brig had not been seriously injured, to have ascertained himself that such was the fact. Ascertained facts, not suppositions, should have controlled his decision and the movement of his vessel. The *Pinta* being uninjured, there was nothing whatever to prevent her commander from learning with absolute certainty whether or not the brig needed assistance. Had her crew been lost through his neglect he would have been forever disgraced and would have lost his position in the Navy. For his failure to exercise extreme diligence he is amenable to severe censure, and, in pursuance of the sentence as mitigated is hereby publicly reprimanded. Lieutenant Sebree is released from arrest.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

REVENUE MARINE.

The *Manhattan*, officered by 2d Lieut. J. F. Wild and 3d Lieut. A. Y. Lowe, has arrived at Baltimore from Norfolk, Va., where she has been stationed since relieved as one of the boarding vessels during the capes quarantine. It is expected that the officers of the *Manhattan* will be transferred to the revenue cutter *Ewing*, now at Chas. A. Bender and Sons', which will go into commission about Jan. 1. The crew will be discharged, and the *Manhattan* will receive new builders, now building in New York.

FISH COMMISSION.

The *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander G. L. Towner, commanding, is at the Navy Yard, Washington.
The *Fish Hawk*, Lieut. W. M. Wood, commanding, Navy-yard, Washington.
The *Lookout*, Coxswain W. Hamlin, in charge, is at Washington, D. C.

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The guns of all our principal forts throughout the
country thundered forth a national salute at noon on
Monday last, in commemoration of the surrender by
General Washington at Annapolis, December 23, 1793,
of his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the
patriot forces of America.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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A RECENT CASE.

We have the authority of at least three officers of un-
doubted reputation, for the statement that an officer
stationed in Arizona has married a woman, not only
notorious as a public prostitute, but the keeper (the
madame) of a house of public prostitution in a small
town in Arizona. He was certainly tried and sentenced
to dismissal for this offence by a General Court-martial.
As the sentence was not approved, of course officers
will be obliged to associate with him officially (on
duty), but the point now arises, will they associate
with him socially? If they do, they must introduce
him and his wife to their brothers, wives and daugh-
ters.

If a gentleman in civil life should take a notorious
woman from a house of notorious reputation and marry
her, he would not expect his father and mother,
brothers and sisters to receive his wife as a member of
of the family. On the contrary, he would expect
that his relatives would indignantly refuse to associate
with his wife or himself. He would also expect the
gentlemen of his acquaintance to decline to introduce
him or his wife to their mothers, wives and daughters,
which would be practically declining to associate with
him socially, he having been guilty of conduct unbecom-
ing a gentleman, which is any conduct on the
part of an individual that will cause a community
of respectable gentlemen to decline to associate with
him socially, or to introduce him to their wives and
daughters. Their decision is not regulated by religions
or the laws made by legislatures. Conduct that is
legal by the laws of the country, or strictly in accord-
ance with the religious belief of the community, is not
necessarily proper for a gentleman. Laws are made
to regulate masses of people, but the unwritten laws
and rules that govern the conduct of gentlemen are
merely the public opinions of communities of gentle-
men.

On duty an officer's conduct is regulated by military
law, regulations and orders. He has merely to perform
his duty without fear, favor, or affection, but with cour-
tesy and in a gentlemanly manner. Off duty his con-
duct in all matters, great or small, business or social, is
supposed to be regulated by what it is proper for a gen-
tleman to do under similar circumstances.

The sentiment and law in all respectable armies and
navies requires that, if the conduct of an officer (on
duty or off), is such that ladies and gentlemen decline
to associate with him socially he shall be tried by Court-

martial and dismissed from the Service on the charge of
"Conduct unbecoming a gentleman (and an officer.)"

Even if ladies permit officers to smoke in their par-
lors, to use knives in lieu of forks, and fingers instead
of handkerchiefs, it is supposed they will require char-
acter in the men and virtue in the women with whom
they associate. Citizens for business or pecuniary rea-
sons often tolerate people socially with whom they
would not otherwise associate. Officers hold their posi-
tion for life and good behavior, are independent, and are
supposed and expected to be exacting and even fas-
tidious in their association with each other. They are
not expected to be so particular in their association with
citizens except in case of a citizen who is an ex-Army
officer, dismissed in accordance with the 100th Article
of War, which makes it "scandalous for any officer to
associate with him;" but every officer is a representative
officer of the Army; every Army lady is the represen-
tative of the ladies of the Army, and surely the Service
has a right to ask that a limit should be put to the pos-
sibilities of misrepresentation! Offences that do not
come within the official interpretation of the Articles of
War may at least be dealt with in accordance with that
unwritten code which governs polite society.

OUR NAVY—THE REASON WHY.

The Boston Journal, in an article on "Why we are
without a Navy," says:

Since the war, nearly twenty years, this government has ex-
pended only \$3,200,000 in the construction of new ships. In
the meantime what have other nations been doing? In
1862 Great Britain, noting the formidable Navy which our
Government was constructing, began to build large ironclad
ships. That year fifteen armored ships were begun, and
when it was learned that her navy of wooden ships, which
cost a hundred million dollars, were no longer adapted to
the new conditions of naval warfare, England threw them
away. From 1863 to 1879, England built ten armored ships
of the Dreadnaught class at a cost of over \$23,000,000, the
Inflexible alone costing \$2,935,925. During the same period
sixty-two armored ships of a second class were built at a
cost of \$87,209,180, eighty unarmored ships at a cost of
\$33,432,525 and sixty-nine gunboats at \$6,008,000—total,
\$156,000,000. During the same period—1863 to 1879—
France expended \$83,500,000 for new ships of the most ap-
proved construction and equipment. Meanwhile Russia built
war ships costing \$35,060,060; Italy, a navy costing \$32,250,-
000, two ships costing \$3,835,000 each, and Germany has ex-
pended \$37,100,000 for new ships, and other nations in pro-
portion. And yet with an expenditure of only \$3,200,000 by
our Government for new ships, intelligent men and journals
give the public to understand that the inferiority of our
Navy is due to the inefficiency of the Navy Department and
the administration, when as a matter of fact it is due to the
failure of Congress to make appropriations with which to
build new ships having the improvements which the methods
of modern warfare render necessary. Both parties in Con-
gress have been appropriating money to patch up the Navy
of the Rebellion, refusing to believe that it is worthless
from decay and would be equally worthless because it is
twenty years behind the progress that has been made in
naval architecture during that period. The fatal
policy of rebuilding these old ships is not so much the fault
of the Department as of both parties in Congress, because
they have not dared to assume the responsibility and the ex-
pense of building a Navy as have other nations. This is due
very largely to the fact that Congress believes that the coun-
try demands cheese-paring in making expenditures, when
it simply demands that there shall not be jobbery. The
time has come for the United States to have a Navy. No
nation on the face of the earth is so abundantly able to
build one as the United States, and there is so longer any
excuse for further delay.

According to the official report submitted to the French
Chamber of Deputies concerning the condition of the
French fleet, the ironclad squadron of France may be di-
vided in three groups. The first comprises three heavily
armored ships, the *Duperré*, *Devastation* and *Redoubtable*.
These are protected by armor 23 inches in thickness,
and are armed with 13 3-8 inch breech-loading rifled
guns. The second group consists of seven ironclad
vessels with 8 5/8 inch armor and carrying guns similar
to those of the preceding group. This class of ships
will be superseded in a few years by vessels of the same
magnitude as the three first mentioned. The third
group is composed of seven vessels having an armor of
but six inches, but these will, with the exception of one
of them, remain but a short while longer in service.

There are at present launched and in course of com-
pletion, and almost ready for service, two heavily ar-
mored ironclads, the *Amiral Baudin* and the *Fon-
droyant*, while seven more of a similar type are being
constructed. Besides these there are available two ar-
mored coast guards, constituting formidable engines of
war, and five more have been launched and are in rapid
process of completion. In addition to these there are
two new coast guard ironclads, of an inferior type, in
process of armament for immediate service, and these

will be supplemented in a few months by an additional vessel of the same class.

The report includes, as a reserve, six coast guard ironclads of the old type, which will remain available but for a few more years; also six floating batteries belonging to the same class. In addition to the foregoing the French fleet is provided with five fast cruisers of the commerce destroying type.

The writer says: "If we compare the effective force of our Navy with that of other maritime powers we find that England has 33 ironclads, of which 16 only have an arm. or varying from 17½ to 24 inches in thickness. Five ironclads of the 1st class are in course of construction. Besides these England has 11 station ironclads,* 10 ironclad coast guard ships, 2 station ironclads* of inferior size, 44 cruisers and 180 torpedo boats of all grades.

"Italy has afloat, at the present date, four ironclads of the first magnitude. These gigantic war vessels are armed with 100-ton guns. Three ironclads of lesser proportions are in course of construction in the Italian dockyards, and will be launched next spring. These will take the place of the 8 ironclads of a past type at present belonging to the Italian Navy, and which are destined soon to disappear.

"Germany, especially, has constituted her navy with a view to coast defence and running warfare (*guerre de course*.) She possesses 4 large ironclad coastguards; 13 ironclad gunboats, adapted also for torpedo warfare; 24 fast armed cruisers, (rams,) capable of steaming 14 knots.

"The principal Russian war-vessels are: 1 turreted ironclad; 1 central-redoubt ironclad; 5 station ironclads; 3 ironclad coastguards, with heavy batteries; 7 turreted ironclad coastguards; and 10 turreted monitors. Russia has in process of construction 5 turreted monitors and one station ironclad.*"

The appropriation asked for by the French Admiralty amounts to 197,835,017 frs., or \$39,567,003.40. This amount has been approved of by the Commission, with but a slight reduction on points of minor importance and not exceeding 54,000 frs.—\$10,800.

List of French war-vessels in course of construction in the French naval dockyards, and to be available in the early part of 1884: One gunboat, *La Comète*; one ironclad, *Vauban*, at Cherbourg; one ironclad, *Terrible*; one cruiser, *Iphigène*, at Brest; one tender, *Aleian*, at Lorient; one ironclad, *Tonnant*; one tender, *Itis*; one tender, *Vigilant*, at Rochefort; one ironclad, *Caiman*; one ironclad, *Foudroyant*; one cruiser, *Arethusa*, at Toulon. Total, 11 vessels.

* Cuirassé de Station, a ship, in European navies, ranking second in the list of fighting ships.

MR. HENRY LOOMIS NELSON, in an article on Social Washington in the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, answers some of the loose talk of recent writers upon the subject of corruption in Washington. He says among other things: "To be able to give a model dinner to a President who loves gastronomy may help along an officer of the Army or the Navy; but the country might as well settle down comfortably to the conclusion that it will always hear of injustice to the individuals in these two Services—at least until a war shall enable the President to award honors for merit in battle. All this has very little to do with the Government, and it is hardly fair to condemn a whole community because, for friendship's sake, an occasional officer is promoted or given a pleasant station. All that is done in this direction does not turn a single tea-party, much less a whole social fabric, into the whirlpool of intrigue that Washington has been represented to be. The country can rest assured that refined women do not become busy politicians and lobbyists merely by translation to the Federal Capital, the fictitious assurances of some novel-writers to the contrary notwithstanding. The average woman of society in Washington hates corruption and immorality as strongly as does her sister of the commercial cities. She is good and pure. She is not made coarse by fast companionship and excessively high living. If her husband is a public man, as he may be, and she has kept pace with him and has grown with his advancement, so that her home is worthy of his place in the world, she is likely to be much more interesting than many who read Democracy, or Through one Administration, or A Washington Winter, and shudder at her ignorance and her ill-breeding."

In looking over the various bills presented in the Senate it will be observed that as usual there are several for reinstatement of dismissed Army officers. There seems to have been forgotten a statute made for one class of officers whose services were dispensed with, that is, the provision in the law compulsorily retiring

officers with one year's pay (which went into operation Jan. 1, 1871), which allows any officer who may be wholly retired with one year's pay to re-enter the service as a *Second Lieutenant*.

If that law was passed in the interest of the service and it was thought that an officer, not competent to hold the rank he bore at the time of his dismissal might, by entering as a junior officer, redeem himself, why is it that Senators will continue to present bills for the reinstatement of persons with the rank they formerly held in the Army, to the gross injury of men who were not found wanting—this too after such persons have been absent 13 years? Do those gentlemen forget the laws they make or do they simply ignore them? Senate Bill 334 is one of the class referred to.

It is without doubt against the interest of the service to reinstate men who have been ejected from the Army and place them over those who have waited patiently, doing their duty, for many years. It is to be hoped that the law of '70 will be observed, in requiring those who wish to come back who were retired with a year's pay, do so as *Second Lieutenants* only. A captaincy is a great reward for service, and the honorable members of the U. S. Senate should not lightly give that rank for a few years' service—never to a man who has been wholly retired.

THE question of water is a very important one to the territory of Arizona, and recently attempts have been made to procure it by sinking artesian wells, a bounty of \$3,000 having been offered for a successful well. Governor Tittle recently appointed a commission of experts to visit some wells lately struck, about 25 miles from Tombstone, which is an extreme South-eastern corner of the territory near the Mexican boundary. These experts report that the wells are quite a success, and one of the Commission, John A. Church, E. M., writes us that they bid fair to be a very valuable acquisition to Arizona.

The surest solution of the Indian question in Arizona will be, as it has been in other territories, the increase of a stable and industrious population. It is a territory having 114,000 square miles, or more than two and one half times the area of the great State of New York, which has a hundred times its population or 250 times as many persons to the square mile. As each Arizonian, if the population even were evenly distributed, would have to spread himself over two and a half square miles of territory, the difficulty of preventing occasional or frequent depredations from Indians across the border is obvious. Aside from this, the Indian raid serves the same purpose in setting up perplexing accounts in Arizona, that a Confederate attack did during the Civil War. If any stray herder or mining sharp has to account for missing funds, the Apache is the convenient scape goat and carries his offences off into the wilderness with him, to save the real offender from the dreaded reckoning; so those whose interests or sympathies prompt them to find fault with the management of Indian affairs in Arizona are always able to do so. We can testify to the fact that several of our friends in civil life have been able to enjoy life very comfortably, in Cache County, Arizona, near the heart of the Apache country and once the chosen ground of Cache and his band, and to conduct a successful business without loss of either life or property among themselves, or the large number of men in their employ.

ON Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, a very pleasant affair took place at the Brunswick Hotel, New York. A few of the friends and old shipmates of Pay Director John S. Cunningham, U. S. N., recently retired, tendered him a dinner as a mark of their regard for him and regret at his retirement from active service. There were present Commodore Upshur and his aide, Lieut. Ward, Captains Meade and Kirkland, John S. Barnes, Esq., late of the Navy, Col. Heywood, U. S. M. C., Medical Director Dean and Medical Inspector Spear, Pay Inspector Clark, Chief Engineer Magee and Asst. Paymaster Lovell. The menu was elaborate and the wines choice. Twenty five years ago four of the party were together on the West Coast of Africa, namely, Upshur, Meade, Dean and Cunningham. Upshur was Flag Lieutenant of the *Cumberland*, and Meade, Dean, and Cunningham in the *Dale*, sailing sloop of 3d class, engaged in the suppression of the slave trade, Meade being Lieutenant and Navigating Officer, Dean an Asst. Surgeon on his first cruise, and Cunningham a "green" Purser. Later on Upshur, Barnes and Cunningham were in the old *Wabash* together at Port Royal.

During the course of the evening a formidable official document with Washington post-mark was handed by the waiter to the Commodore. On opening it it proved to be General Court-martial Order No. 10,564,357,842,

containing the record of the trial of one John S. Cunningham on the charge of "Conduct prejudicial to ill-feeling and tending to produce geniality, good fellowship, and kindness of heart in the U. S. Navy," with conviction and sentence "to be retired with the sincere regrets of his brother officers and to eat a Christmas dinner with certain of them at 7 p. m. Dec. 26." Approved, "Bill Stubbs, his x mark." Several of the specifications were not merely amusing, but very complimentary to the genial Pay Director.

A LIEUTENANT of Fort Bennett, D. T., writes to the *New York Times* in regard to a recent article in that paper on the subject of desertion, especially a paragraph which says: "But a soldier who deserts in time of peace, is taking the only way to be rid of a bad bargain." He takes issue with the manner in which the public press indirectly, and perhaps unwittingly encourages this most pernicious evil. Lieutenant says: "Every man who sees that article of yours who hasn't made up his mind whether he'll 'go' or not is made to respect his oath so much the less. He finds a respectable newspaper condoning one of the gravest faults a soldier can be guilty of, whether in time of war or in time of peace. Kind treatment has no effect in reducing desertion; men of that stamp do not appreciate it. The 'club argument' is the only reasoning they understand." Aside from the newspaper sympathy with deserters, there is another phase of desertion which we imagine is peculiar to our country, and that is the moral support so often given the deserter by the civil authority. If the civil authority should faithfully and energetically co-operate with the military authority to secure deserters at large, one powerful element in stamping out the evil would be secured. But unfortunately the opposite course too often obtains.

In a letter to *Engineering*, dated Essen, Dec. 8, Herr Fried Krupp gives the following comparison between his heavy guns and those of Armstrong:

Distance.	Vis Viva of the Projectile of Armstrong's 30.5 cm. Gun of 35 Cal. Length.	Proportion of the Two Vis Vivas.
	metre-tons.	Armst'g. Krupp.
0	6800	0.918
500	6287	0.903
1000	5821	0.890
1500	5394	0.877
2000	4932	0.862
2500	4606	0.848

"While therefore," he adds, "the vis viva of the projectiles of the Armstrong gun at the muzzle is 9 per cent. less than that of the Krupp gun, this difference at 1000 m. rises already to 11 per cent. and at 2500 m. to 15 per cent. If now one takes into consideration the 10 per cent. of less effectiveness of the light projectiles, one may expect for the Armstrong 30.5 cm. projectile at the distance of 1000 m. 20 per cent., and at 2500 metres 23½ per cent. less effect than for the Krupp projectile."

THAT soldiers are not always able to appreciate beautiful scenery is evident from the following inscription said to be written on a tree in the Yellowstone Park, the outer bark of the tree having been scraped off with a trowel bayonet: "Howard's Army camped here Sept. 4th, '77. Chief Joseph and Fisher's Scouts three days ahead. Surrounding scenery would be darn fine if a fellow had any grub in his stomach. God bless our camp—and send us a supply train). A. J. Fay, E. Co., 21st Infantry."

A CORRESPONDENT favors us with a long letter on the subject of the promotion of non-commissioned officers, the tenor of which is that the system of regimental promotion as heretofore referred to might be all very well under a different state of facts. That to make the system effective the pay of non-commissioned officers would have to be raised, and a system of examination established to render a private eligible to promotion to Corporal, Corporal to Sergeant, etc.

So far as regards the pay we invite attention to the bill recently introduced by Senator Ingalls, and which we publish in full this week. Should the measure become a law, doubtless rules for promotion would speedily follow, to include all examination as to the military and general acquirements of the candidates.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us "what are the motives which have prompted the War Department to the recent decision that librarians at military posts are not to receive extra duty pay. The allowance has been made for years, and is a just one?" The motives are not known to us, and we can only assume that the light and agreeable nature of the duty, exempting as it does the holder of the position from many garrison details, is deemed to be a sufficient recompense.

If the introduction of bills mean anything, the Naval Cadets, dismissed from the service by the operation of the act of August 5, 1882, certainly are on a fair road toward accomplishing their purpose. Thus far nine bills, in the two houses of Congress, have been introduced. Those in the Senate were introduced by Senators Lapham and Morgan, and in the House by Representatives Oates, Rosecrans, Talbott, Reed, Buckner, Vance and Curtin. Several petitions have also been presented.

WIDESPREAD discontent, says the *London Figaro*, exists among the seamen of the Royal Navy at the want of uniformity in the clothing they have to wear; for instance, in some ships of the Channel fleet a particular size collar to the serge frocks is ordered. Should the men be discharged to a harbor ship it is found that this size collar is not the regulation pattern of that ship, and alterations have to be made or new clothing purchased. This is as bad as the short-tailed shirts we had occasion to refer to a few weeks ago.

THE Springfield *Republican* tenders the following advice to the Gun Foundry Board: "The proper site for the Foundry is clearly in this city, where the national armory of the United States is located, and where the Government has extensive foundry shops and machine shops for the fabrication of arms, including land and water-power. This city has also private establishments for the manufacture of arms, which will always insure here a good supply of labor of the requisite skill and special knowledge."

A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* advocates Mount Union, Pa., as an excellent site for the National Foundry. He says: "The geographical location is such that the place could be made impregnable as a military post. Jack's Mountain rises to an elevation of 2,254 feet above tide water, and would afford a fine site for a signal station. Should the attention of the commission be properly called to this place, and a visit be made by these officers, I have no doubt they would be most favorably impressed with the locality."

THERE have been eight retirements on account of age in 1883, and there will be nine in 1884. General F. T. Dent, U. S. A., who will not be sixty-four until December 17, 1884, took time by the forelock and retired on the first of this month.

It is gratifying to know that the condition of the company funds in the Army was such as to provide abundance of good cheer at Christmas, and will provide still further at New Year's.

MR. SAM'L S. COX, who heads the Committee of the House on Naval Affairs, is a gentleman whose Congressional experience dates back to the civil war, when he represented Ohio in the lower house. As he recently waited upon the President to urge that strong ground be taken in behalf of the rights of our Irish-American citizens, he, it is to be presumed, appreciates the necessity of giving some dignity to our protests against possible foreign exactions by developing our Navy to something near the standard of a first-class power. Mr. Cox is a man of too much experience and, political necessities apart, of too much good sense to put us in the foolish position of sending a boy to do a man's errand. It is contemptible in a great people to utter unmeaning vapors on any subject, and we hope that the new leader of naval affairs in the House will put us in a position to give weight to any just claims we may have to make in behalf of the rights of American citizenship.

Mr. Cox has an excellent second upon the committee, in the person of Mr. Leopold Morse, of Boston, a gentleman who has won the confidence of the Navy by his previous course in Congress. There is no truth in the statement that Representative Cox will decline to serve as Chairman of the Committee. He has notified Speaker Carlisle that he will accept and will endeavor to give all business that comes before the Committee the attention it deserves.

GENERAL MACKENZIE, accompanied by Lieutenants Rodgers and Middleton, is now on his way to Washington, where he will be placed in the Government Asylum for medical treatment. At last accounts his condition was but little improved. General Mackenzie's delusion is that he has been authorized by the Government to reorganize the Army. He dwells upon this subject incessantly. The Medical Director in Texas was positive when the trouble first manifested itself that it would be of but brief duration, but he was reluctantly convinced at last that the case was one requiring hospital treatment. General Mackenzie, as his friends know, is a

man of very high-strung temperament, and his life of continued duty and responsibility for the past twenty years has overtaxed him. A few years ago he had a slight attack of paralysis at Santa Fe, and in the light of present developments it is thought that it resulted from the same cause, and was the first symptom of a bodily condition which has resulted in his present disease. The General, who is unmarried, has for some time had his mother and sister with him at his post. He journeys to Washington under orders to report at the War Department. The Government Asylum, as we know from investigation, is one of the best managed institutions of its kind in the country, and there General Mackenzie will receive the best of treatment, and his speedy restoration to duty is to be hoped for.

AMONG other Army nominations that will meet with opposition in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, is that of First Lieut. Robert G. Armstrong, to be Captain *vice* Humbert, deceased. The opposition comes from First Lieut. Frederick M. Lynde, who was affected by the decision of Secretary Lincoln, that officers found incapacitated by retiring boards are not qualified for promotion. He was at the head of the list, and, but for the Secretary's ruling, would have been promoted to the captaincy to which Lieut. Armstrong succeeded. It is held by several members of the Committee that the Secretary had no right, under existing laws, to exclude Lieut. Lynde from promotion, and that the Department must promote by seniority in all cases. This matter, it is believed, will give rise to considerable debate in the Committee and in the Senate, unless the nomination of Lieut. Armstrong is withdrawn before it reaches that body. It is considered fortunate that this matter comes up at this time, as it is believed that it will ultimately result in Congress passing a law to extend the retired list, so that officers can be retired as soon as found incapacitated by a board.

ONE of the most bitter opponents the Navy will have this year in Congress will be Mr. Randall of Penn. He says he will not vote for any measure that appropriates money for the Navy, outside of the regular appropriation for its support, and moreover says he will exert himself to have other members of his party vote against any such measure. He declares his belief that the House Naval Affairs Committee will not report a bill this year for new vessels, and if it should, he is sure it would be defeated in the House. His opposition seems to be directed against Secretary Chandler rather than the Navy. Any recommendation the Secretary may make, he says, he will oppose. With such a lion in the way, the immediate outlook for a new Navy is not encouraging, but it is to be hoped that this distinguished representative will at least wait until the newly appointed Committee has had time to inquire further into the needs of the Navy before making any more such statements.

In an address on the British Colonies before the Colonial Institute in London, on the 11th of December, Lord Lorne, late Governor-General of Canada, said: "Where, as in the case of the United States, a country is very large, and a political union very powerful, with free trade within its borders, the variety and the quantity of production is so great that the price paid for protection is often little felt. It is very doubtful if protection policy has much to do in limiting the shipping now under the American flag. The people of the United States turn their great energy to the development of manufactures and the settlement of their vast uncultivated areas inland, and are not much inclined for sea life. Very many of the seamen in their coast and mercantile marine are not American born."

THE list of officers on detached service, called for by Senator Plumb's resolution, has been completed and is now in the hands of the Secretary of War, who is preparing a letter to accompany it. It will be sent to Congress after the holidays.

THE final report of the Navy-yard Board was handed to the Secretary of the Navy on Monday, and is now in the hands of the printer. It will be transmitted to Congress immediately after the holidays. It is a well written document, covering about sixty pages of manuscript. The past and future of the Navy yard are gone into in detail. The present condition of everything pertaining to the several yards is intelligently and thoroughly explained. While the report is simply an elaboration of the ideas contained in the memoranda submitted to the Secretary during the summer, there is much in it that is new and readable.

THE Naval board appointed to examine candidates for the position of assistant naval constructors report that none of the candidates, of whom there eight, have succeeded in passing the examination. Lieutenant H. K. White, of the Marine Corps, a graduate of the Naval Academy, came nearest being successful. He failed in the practical portion of the examination, and the other candidates in the theoretical.

UNDER the new regulations in regard to light battery commanders, Captain J. P. Sanger will relinquish the command of Light Battery K, 1st U. S. Artillery, to Captain W. L. Haskin of that regiment next week and proceed to Chicago to enter upon duty as A. D. C. upon the staff of General Schofield. Captain Haskin may congratulate himself on succeeding so efficient a commander and will find an excellent battery to command.

DEATH OF GENERAL HUMPHREYS.

THE death of Andrew Atkinson Humphreys, which occurred at his residence in Washington about 10.30 o'clock on Thursday night of this week, closes the career of one of the ablest and most accomplished soldiers who ever wore the uniform of the American Army. General Humphreys was born at Philadelphia, Nov. 2d, 1810, and had accordingly just entered upon his 74th year. He graduated at the Military Academy in 1831, in the class of which Roswell Park was head, and Henry Clay and Wm. H. Emory were members. His first service was with the artillery, his first commission being that of Bvt. 2d Lieutenant of the 2d Artillery. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and served during the Florida war. Afterwards he resigned, Sept. 30, 1836, and for nearly two years was employed as a civil engineer in the Government service. He re-entered the service July 7, 1838, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, Topographical Engineers, and continued in that corps until the civil war, rising to the rank of major August 6, 1861. It was here that he distinguished himself by that survey with Abbot of the Mississippi which has given these two officers a reputation as engineers which is world wide. During the war he first served on the staff of Major General McClellan as Chief Top. Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, March 5th, to Aug. 31st, 1862, and then as an additional aide de camp with the rank of Colonel. He participated in all the operations of the Army of the Potomac, up to and including the battle of Malvern Hill, in which he commanded a division, having previously been appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers, April 28th, 1862. He continued in the command of troops during the Maryland Campaign which culminated at Antietam, in the Rappahannock Campaign, including Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, receiving the brevet of Colonel in the Regular Army for his services in the former battle. At Gettysburg he was Chief of Staff to Meade, and continued as such from that time on until the surrender of Appomattox, and he has given an account of the campaign in which he participated under Grant in Virginia.

Soon after the war General Humphreys was placed in command of the Corps of Engineers, and in charge of the Engineer bureau, with the rank of Brigadier General, and continued in that command until his retirement June 30, 1879. He was promoted to Major General U. S. Vols., July 8th, 1863, and Brigadier General, U. S. A., March 13, 1865. This is a brief outline of a career to which we need to make no more than a brief allusion now, for adequate mention will be made here and in orders of so distinguished a soldier. General Humphreys died suddenly of that painful disease, angina pectoris, and we have before us a letter we received from him only this week, Friday morning, dated 1226 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, on the day of his death, Dec. 29th, and written in that small scholarly hand so familiar to his friends, and which is characteristic of the clearness and precision of mind which distinguished him.

CAPT. Henry H. Romeyn, U. S. A., is still at Tecomach, Michigan, in attendance upon his father, whose condition is critical. Mrs. Romeyn and children are not with the Captain, but remain at Fort Brown, Texas.

THE latest explanation of the skeletons recently found at Ellendale, Dakota, is as follows: Gen. Adams, who was in 1866, commandant of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at Fort Abercrombie, says the skeletons found must be those of twenty-three deserters from Fort Sully, belonging to the 1st U. S. Infantry of ex-rebels, who stole horses from the quartermaster-general and started for the British possessions. A violent storm started up a day or two after their departure, in which all at the fort thought they must perish if exposed. They probably huddled together for warmth, and thus perished. Nothing has since the time of their desertion ever been heard of them. One story was that they were the victims of an Indian fight.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brigadier General Hiram Leonard, U. S. A., Lieut.-Col. on the retired list, died at San Francisco Dec. 21, in his 75th year. His service dated from Nov. 24, 1846, when he was appointed an additional Paymaster. On the 2d of Nov., 1849, he was a Major and Paymaster, and on Sept. 6, 1862, he was promoted Lieut.-Col. and Deputy Paymaster-General. On Jan. 1, 1872, he was retired at his own request, being over 62 years of age. Gen. Leonard's twenty-six years of active service were distinguished by a faithful performance of duty. On March 13, 1865, he received the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier General for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

LIEUT. GEO. E. BACON, 16th U. S. Inf., who died at Fort Concho, Texas, Dec. 21, was a native of New York, and was graduated from the Military Academy June 12, 1871, and promoted 2d Lieutenant of the 16th Infantry. On the 7th of December, 1879, he was promoted 1st Lieutenant of Capt. Rose's Company.

JOSEPH ARQUIMBAU LYON, son of the veteran Captain Dominick Lynch, U. S. Navy, retired, died last Sunday at Brooklyn in his 23d year. The funeral ceremonies took place on Wednesday from Captain Lynch's residence, 555 Henry street, Brooklyn, and were attended by numerous relatives and friends of the deceased gentleman.

OF COMM. Wm. Bradford Whiting, U. S. N., whose death we noticed last week, a friend writes us that he was born in Troy, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1813, and was descended from William Whiting, one of the grantees from the English Crown, of what is now known as the State of Connecticut, and through his grandfather, William Bradford Whiting, whose mother was Elizabeth Bradford, from Gov. William Bradford, of Plymouth Colony. "Through his long life he bore, to all who knew him, the character of a blameless Christian gentleman and patriot. In consequence of an injury received while under orders to join the Japanese Expedition under Commodore Perry, to which he was appointed Hydrographer, a gradual paralysis of the lower limbs ensued, confining him, of late years, entirely to his wheelchair. This trying infirmity was borne with unflinching patience and resignation. For twelve years prior to his death he made his residence in Milwaukee, Wis., where he occupied himself with literary matters and a large correspondence. His death occurred after a painful illness of two weeks, borne without complaint. In the midst of distressing pain his last words were 'God is just.' They stand as testimony to a faith more tried than most, but never shaken."

GENERAL JOHN CLEVELAND WHEELER, one of the oldest officers in the British East Indian Army, died on Nov. 1 at Bangalore, at the advanced age of 93. Having entered the Army so far back as Sept. 29, 1808, he had been a soldier for seventy-five years; the greater portion of his service was spent in India, where he arrived when he was 16 years old, and he only revisited his native country once when he attained the rank of captain, just sixty years since.

The Army will sincerely sympathize with their old comrade and friend, General W. S. Rosecrans, in the loss of his wife, Mrs. Ann Eliza Rosecrans, who died on Christmas day at his residence in Washington. The funeral services were held at St. Aloysius Church, on Thursday of this week. Mrs. Rosecrans has been confined to her bed for nearly a year by cerebral hemorrhage.

GENERAL THOMAS L. KANE, a brother of the late Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, died of pneumonia, at his home in Philadelphia, on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 26th. He was Colonel of the Pennsylvania Buck Tails during the civil war and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. General Kane was educated abroad and studied law in Philadelphia, where his father was appointed to the Bench and he clerk to the Court. He resigned this position in 1857, at the request of President Buchanan, to undertake the task of bringing about the submission of the Mormons to the Federal authority, because of his influence over them, acquired by personal acquaintance in a brief sojourn among them. After the settlement of the Mormon difficulty General Kane returned to the practice of the law in Philadelphia and became an ardent abolitionist, and much of his practice consisted in the defence of fugitive slaves and their abettors.

The *Detroit Tribune* referring to the recent death of General T. J. Cram, U. S. A., in Philadelphia (reported last week) says: "General Cram was well known in Detroit, where he had a large circle of warm friends. His principal works while here, which will remain long as monuments to his faithful and efficient service, are the rebuilding of Fort Wayne and the construction of the St. Clair flats canal. Gen. Cram married when nearly 60 years of age a Miss Mary Boggs, of Philadelphia, who died in September, 1873, leaving him with an only child, a daughter, who followed her mother to the grave in January, 1879. Gen. Cram had no immediate relatives except three nieces, one in Massachusetts, one in New Hampshire and one in Detroit, the latter married to Charles H. Ellis, and two nephews, Arthur and J. Cram, residing in Detroit."

PETER K. MORGAN, a veteran of the War of 1812, died in Richmond, Va., December 26th, aged ninety-eight.

CHINA AND FRANCE.

At last accounts the military preparations of China were proceeding with unrelaxed vigor. Viceroy Tso Tsung Tang has been appointed by the Emperor's decree to have supreme command of affairs in the southern seas. During his recent visit to Shanghai Tso presided at some experiments with torpedoes, which seem to have been very successful, and he afterwards distributed silver medals among the officers. An American officer in Chinese employ told Sir George Bowen, the Governor of Hongkong, who recently visited Tientsin, that the torpedo system of defence in the Peiho would test the naval resources of a great Power. The Taka forts presented a very formidable appearance, and the Governor of Hongkong is reported to have returned from his visit to the north with the conviction that the Chinese were really resolved upon war. Preparations have been made at Canton to stop navigation on the river by sinking junks laden with stones in the principal passages. Three thousand trained Tartar infantry have been summoned from Kirin to Peking. The total English naval force in the far East consists of 24 vessels, of which there are two ironclads, and one of these, the *Wivern*, in reserve. The French have only nine war vessels, but of these three are armored, two ironclads, and one hulled steel.

"It seems to be the intention of the French Government to fight China," the *London Times* reports, "but if possible to limit the quarrel to Tonquin, and even to get it over quickly by means of some rapid success which will give France an advantageous position for negotiating. It need hardly be pointed out that the first step in such a plan of action is by no means easy, and that the rest is quite problematical. Bacinin is a strong place; its Chinese defenders are several thousand in number, and are presumably well armed. To capture it will be no light matter; nor, assuming the attack to be successful, is it at all certain that the Chinese troops which are, according to the best accounts, fairly numerous in the south-western provinces, will be disposed to remain quiet without striking a blow for revenge. The whole course of Chinese diplomacy, as embodied in the action of the Marquis Tseng during the present crisis, has tended to show that China will not yield without much more than a show of resistance. It is not sufficiently understood, at least on the Quai d'Orsay, that China both is and feels herself to be a very different Power from the ill-armed and ill-organized crowd which offered a weak resistance to England and France a quarter of a century ago. European arms, European drill, and the energy of Li Hung Chang have gone far to transform this vast Empire into an organization which might well be dangerous to any Power that attacked it. Those who were on the spot, in St. Petersburg or in Peking, when the Kuldja dispute was going on between China and Russia, came to the conclusion that, unless Russia had yielded, China would have fought. Tonquin, 'the key' of the rich south-western regions of the Empire, is every whit as important to China as Kuldja is; and it is not probable that it will seem to the authorities at Peking any less worth defending."

THE PROTEUS INQUIRY.

At the *Proteus* Court of Inquiry, Dec. 26, Gen. Hazen submitted a series of telegrams sent by him from Washington Territory last September to Capt. Mills, then Acting Chief Signal Officer. The loss of the *Proteus* and the return of the Garlington party were then just made known, and the object of the telegrams was to have a sledging party sent from Upernivik with native food to meet Greely at Littleton Island. The following are the most important of the series:

I. It may be necessary to send men with money and authority to Upernivik to organize and send sledging parties with food north to meet Greely, who is now probably at Littleton Island on his way south. See the Secretary about it, and if the President can authorize the money Congress will approve. It will have to be done by telegram to St. John, Malloy sending man and money by small steamer. It will cost but a few thousand dollars. Give the subject careful study.

II. Get orders from Danish Legation for men going to Greenland for all Danish authorities to give all possible assistance it can. Telegraph it to St. John.

III. It is very important to get a capable man with money, as high up in Greenland as possible, to send sledging parties with native food and clothing, under pay and bounties, to meet Greely. See the Secretary and do it, if possible, by telegram to Malloy.

The first reply received by Gen. Hazen stated in effect that the Secretary of War had considered the matter and would send the aid suggested. The second stated that the project had been abandoned.

Captain Richard Pike, Master of the lost steamer *Proteus*, was examined by the Court of Inquiry Dec. 27. He said there was no disagreement between himself and Lieutenant Garlington. He expressed the opinion that one or two more boat loads of supplies could have been gotten off the ice to Cape Sabine after the wreck; that he suggested it to Lieut. Garlington, but the latter declined to let his boats go. He described the equipment of the *Proteus*, her boats, etc., as being serviceable and seaworthy. In regard to leaving Payer Harbor Captain Pike said he told Lieut. Garlington that the water he saw at the north was "no good," and that he (Pike) was not ready to go; he wanted to get coal in his bunkers, etc. Thereupon Lieut. Garlington said: "I can see the open water, and I want to go. You shall have my men to help you in your bunkers." Upon that witness said he would go and try it.

The *Washington Herald* says: As a number of old Army officers have expressed a desire to see a copy of the letter addressed to the President in relation to the appointment of a Surgeon General, and signed by prominent Army officers, we quote below:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1883.

To His Excellency, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States:

SIR: We, the undersigned officers of the United States Army, recognizing the merit and appreciating the services of Col. J. H. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor, U. S. A., during the twenty-two years of his service, in which he has risen from the rank of Surgeon of the 13th Massachusetts Volunteers (June 26, 1861), to the position of senior and ranking medical officer of the Army (October 10, 1883), respectfully recommend his appointment to the now vacant position of Surgeon General United States Army.

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General U. S. A.
S. B. HOLABIRD, Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
W. B. HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.
D. G. SWAIN, Judge Advocate General, U. S. A.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

On Monday last, Dec. 24th, the two Houses of Congress adjourned to January 7th, to give the members a chance to enjoy their Christmas turkey, and to make their New Years calls. The only business transacted on Monday in the Senate, that concerns either Army or Navy, was the introduction of a bill, S. 871, to restore Charles H. Campbell to his former rank of Captain in the Army. In the House the standing Joint and Select Committees were announced by Speaker Corliss. This was the one important event of the session. Officers have naturally watched with interest the formation of the Military and Naval Committees. The selection of General Rosecrans as Chairman of the Military Committee was generally expected, and was regarded with favor by persons who will have interests before his Committee. Representative Cox appointment as Chairman of the Naval Committee was not expected, and is not so well received by officers of the Navy, not because of his ability or character as a member, but on account of the interest he takes in so many other national affairs, which it is feared may prevent him from giving proper attention to affairs pertaining to the Navy. Messrs. Payne, Steele and Maginnis are the only members of the new Military Committee, who served on that Committee at the last session. Of the members on the Naval affairs committee Messrs. Harmer, Thomas, Morse and Talbot served last year. Mr. Goff is known to the Navy from his brief term as Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Lyman to the Army as Colonel Lyman, of General Meade's staff, during the war.

Chairman Randall of the House Appropriation Committee called a meeting of that body on Tuesday for the purpose of organizing. There was just a quorum present. Nothing was done beyond a discussion in a general way of the policy of the Committee. From what was said it is believed the committee will generally reflect the views of its Chairman and their policy will be one of economy and retrenchment. Col. Stevens, the secretary of the Committee, has signified his intention of resigning. The sub committee of the Appropriation Committee will be appointed within a few days, so that they can get down to work at once, and be ready to report to Congress immediately upon its reassembling after the holidays. It is the desire of the committee to report upon the appropriation bills for pensions, fortification, and the Military Academy immediately after the holidays.

The Committees having charge of Military and Naval Affairs are thus constituted:

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

W. S. Rosecrans, Cal.	W. A. Duncan, Pa.
H. W. Slocum, N. Y.	G. W. Steele, Ind.
G. G. Debell, Tenn.	T. M. Byrne, Pa.
C. H. Morgan, Mo.	Theo. Lyman, Mass.
T. L. Wolford, Ky.	Jas. Laird, Neb.
J. C. Nicholls, Ga.	B. M. Cutcheon, Mich.
R. M. Murray, O.	M. Maginnis, Mont.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

S. S. Cox, N. Y.	W. McAdoo, N. J.
L. Morse, Mass.	A. C. Harmer, Pa.
J. P. C. Talbot, Ind.	J. H. Thomas, Ill.
H. Buchanan, Ark.	N. Goff, Jr., W. Va.
W. W. Eaton, Conn.	C. A. Boutelle, Me.
J. G. Ballentine, Tenn.	

Some of the other principal Committees are as follows:

Appropriations.—Messrs. Randall of Pennsylvania, Forney of Alabama, Ellis of Louisiana, Holman of Indiana, Hancock of Texas, Townsend of Illinois, Hutchins of New York, Follett of Ohio, Burns of Missouri, Keifer of Ohio, Cannon of Illinois, Ryan of Kansas, Calkins of Indiana, Hoar of Michigan, Washburn of Minnesota.

Militia.—Muller of New York, Cox, of North Carolina, Covington of Maryland, McAdoo of New Jersey, Peel of Arkansas, Boyle of Pennsylvania, Ballentine of Tennessee, Strait of Minnesota, Morey of Ohio, Valentine of Nebraska, Cutcheon of Michigan.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Matson of Indiana, Le Ferre of Ohio, Ryan of Missouri, Winans of Michigan, Budd of California, Sumner of Wisconsin, Patton of Pennsylvania, Lovering of Massachusetts, Bagley of New York, Ray of New Hampshire, Cullen of Illinois, Houck of Tennessee, J. S. Wise of Virginia, Holmes of Iowa, Morrill of Kansas.

Pensions.—Messrs. Howitt of Alabama, Tillman of South Carolina, Robinson of New York, Le Ferre of Ohio, Stockslager of Indiana, Jones of Texas, Wolford of Kentucky, Steele of Indiana, Laird of Nevada, Struble of Iowa, York of North Carolina.

On the Payment of Pensions, Bounties and Back Pay.—Messrs. Warner of Ohio, Connolly of Pennsylvania, Pierce of Tennessee, Rogers of Arkansas, Greenleaf of New York, Brewer of New York, York of North Carolina, Whiting of Massachusetts, Anderson of Kansas.

American Ship-building and Ship-owning.—Messrs. Slocum of New York, Deuster of Wisconsin, Dibble of South Carolina, Throckmorton of Texas, Hunt of Louisiana, Hedley of Maryland, Love of Delaware, Dingler, Jr., of Maine, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, George of Oregon and Long of Massachusetts.

Rivers and Harbors.—Messrs. Willis of Kentucky, Blanchard of Louisiana, Jones of Alabama, Gibson, of West Virginia, Rankin of Wisconsin, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Murphy of Iowa, Sumner of California, Houseman of Michigan, Henderson of Illinois, Bayne of Pennsylvania, Robinson of Ohio, Chase of Rhode Island, Stone of Massachusetts, Burleigh of New York.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

S. 307. Vest. To amend section 1190, of the Revised Statutes of the U. S. relating to paymaster's clerks of the U. S. Army. *Be it enacted, etc.* That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make provision for the employment of the necessary civilian clerks in the staff departments of the Army where the services of enlisted men cannot for any reason be used. Such clerks shall be divided into five classes, according to their service, experience and merits and the importance of the duties required of them. Clerks of class one shall receive \$1,000 per annum; of class two, \$1,200 per annum; of class three, \$1,400 per annum; of class four, \$1,600 per annum, and of class five, \$1,800 per annum; and no allowance of any kind in excess of such salaries shall be given or paid. Paymaster's clerks shall be selected by the paymaster under whom they are to be employed, but their grade and compensation shall be fixed by the Secretary of War, under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. (This is the bill published as 2/2 Dec. 15, page 402.)

S. 733. Mr. Miller. Dedicates the Military Reservation at Plattsburgh, N. Y., to the village of Plattsburgh for a public park, to be forever known as "Macdonough Park," in commemoration of the battle of Plattsburgh and the brilliant naval engagement by Commodore Macdonough, in the waters of Cumberland Bay, directly off the shore—the land to revert to the United States if ever abandoned as a public park, and the whole or any portion required to be reserved for military purposes until such time as the Secretary of War may direct.

S. 745. Grooms. To appoint Samuel Chase Barney, late a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, on the retired list, and from and after his appointment he shall be entitled

tioned to the pay of a retired lieutenant of the Navy; but the said Samuel Chase Barney shall not receive any pay or allowance for the period between his dismissal from the Navy and his reappointment by authority of this act.

S. 767, Mr. Saulsbury (by request). Declares that the act approved February 19, 1879, entitled "An act for the payment to the officers and soldiers of the Mexican war of the three months' extra pay," etc., shall be construed to require payment of three months' extra compensation, at the rate each was then entitled to receive, to all the officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines of the United States Navy who were actually engaged in the war with Mexico, who have not been dishonorably discharged; and first, to the widows, second to the children, third to the parents, and fourth to the brothers and sisters of such of the persons above mentioned as have died or shall die before such payment shall be made; such payment to be made on presentation of satisfactory evidence that no extra compensation has been received under the act of July 19, 1848.

S. 769, Call. For the purchase of the Mallory lot in Key West, Fla., for naval purposes, at a just valuation.

S. 776, Allison. A bill to promote economy and efficiency in the management of the navy yards. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is authorized and directed as soon as practicable to discontinue the work of repairing and refitting wooden vessels, except at three navy yards—one on the Pacific coast, and two on the Atlantic coast; one to be north and one south of the Potomac river; and to maintain the navy yards at which such work may be discontinued only as naval supply stations, and for work other than that hereby directed to be discontinued; and that the Secretary is also hereby directed to take into consideration the recommendations of the navy yard commission in its report of June 6, October 11, and December 1, 1883, for the consolidation and improvement of the organization of the working force in the navy yards which are to be used for the repairs of ships, and to approve, modify or extend the same according to the public interests, and to adopt and enforce all measures he may deem judicious to promote the economical and efficient management of all the yards and stations.

S. 779, Mr. Call (by request). Appropriates \$10,000 for a survey and estimates, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, of a railroad from the mainland to Key West, Florida, from the nearest practicable point, over the keys and reefs, as a military necessity, for the protection of the commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico; the survey to be continued along Indian River to Saint Augustine or elsewhere, from some point near Saint Augustine to the Saint John's River, Florida, to ascertain the cost of making an inland route for steamers of large size from the Saint John's River through Indian River to the western terminus of said railroad on Indian River. The Secretary of War is authorized to contract with any company or persons who may have obtained chartered rights from the State of Florida for any part of said work, and are now engaged in the construction of the same, for the purchase of said work already done, and of any rights obtained by said company: *Provided*, That before any contract made under the provisions of this act shall be binding on the United States it shall be reported to Congress for its approval and be approved.

S. 782, Mr. Palmer. To pay the widow of the late Surg. Charles S. Triplett, U. S. A., for his services in the publication of a manual for the medical officers of the Army.

S. 789, Cameron. That all officers of the Medical Department of the Army of the United States who have served as acting assistant or contract surgeons in the armies of the United States, either in the regular or volunteer forces, during the war of the rebellion, shall be, and are hereby, credited with the full time they may have served as such acting assistant or contract surgeons during the said war in computing their service for longevity pay and retirement: *Provided*, That no back pay of any kind or other benefit not herein specified shall accrue from this enactment.

S. 790, Sewell. That in view of the long, faithful and distinguished services of Colonel George W. Getty, late of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, brevet major general, U. S. Army, before and during the late war, and the fact that for a number of years he has been discharging the duties of a major general, the President is hereby authorized to place that officer on the retired list of the Army as a major general, with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer of that grade.

S. 792, Mr. Mitchell. Authorizing the restoration of the name of Thomas H. Carpenter, late a captain in the 17th U. S. Infantry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers.

S. 812, Mr. Miller. Confirms the pre-emption claims of certain citizens to certain portions of the military post of Camp Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., on which they have squatted.

S. 822, Mr. Call. Providing for the auditing and payment of the claims of soldiers who were mustered into the United States service in the several Indian wars in Florida, who have not received their pay and for horses furnished by them and lost in the service.

S. 826, Mr. Ingalls (by request). To promote the efficiency of the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act the monthly pay of enlisted men of the Army shall be rated as exhibited in the following table:

Rank and Service.	COMPANY.				
	1-2	3	4	5	6-10.
Private—artillery, cavalry, infantry; private (second class)—engineers, ordnance, and Signal Corps; musician—engineers, artillery, infantry; trumpeters, cavalry.....	\$14	\$15	\$16	\$17	\$19
Wagoner—artillery, cavalry, infantry.....	15	15	15	15	15
Artificer—artillery and infantry.....	16	16	16	16	16
Farmier—cavalry; saddler—cavalry.....	22	23	24	26	28
Corporal—artillery, cavalry, infantry.....	25	26	27	28	30
Blacksmith—cavalry.....	35	35	35	35	38
Sergeant—artillery, cavalry, infantry; private (first class)—engineers, ordnance, and Signal Corps.....	35	36	37	38	40
Corporal—engineers, ordnance and Signal Corps.....	37	38	39	40	42
First sergeant—artillery, cavalry, and infantry.....	42	43	44	45	50
Sergeant—engineers, ordnance and Signal Corps.....	50	51	52	53	58
REGIMENT.					
Chief trumpeter—cavalry; principal musician—artillery, infantry.....	38	39	40	41	43
Chief musician—artillery, cavalry, and infantry.....	75	75	75	75	75
Sergeant major—artillery, cavalry, and infantry; quartermaster-sergeant—artillery, cavalry, and infantry.....	50	51	52	53	58
Saddler-sergeant—cavalry.....	42	43	44	45	50
Sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant—engineers.....	52	53	54	55	60
POST.					
Hospital steward, 1st class.....	50	51	52	53	58
Hospital steward, 2d class.....	42	43	44	45	50
Hospital steward, 3d class.....	35	36	37	38	40
Ordinance sergeant.....	52	53	54	55	60
Commissary-sergeant.....	52	53	54	55	60
Veterinary surgeon, senior.....	100	100	100	100	100
Veterinary surgeon, junior.....	75	75	75	75	75
Teacher of music at Military Academy.....	100	100	100	100	100
Hospital matron.....	13	13	13	13	13

Sec. 2. That hereafter section two of the act of August 4, 1854, shall increase the pay of the following enlisted men only, namely: Privates of artillery, cavalry, and infantry; second class privates of the engineers, ordnance, and Signal Corps; musicians of artillery and infantry, and trumpeters of cavalry; and that all enlisted men of the Army shall receive no increase above that rated for the second period of enlistment, and they to have that increase only in case they re-enlist within one month after the date of their discharge.

Sec. 3. That the same amounts be retained from the soldiers' pay as is now required by law.

S. 842, Lapham. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to the officers, seamen and marines composing the Farragut fleet, as "bounty for destruction of en-

emy's vessels" below New Orleans in April, 1862, \$143,644.47, the \$268,000 decreed by the United States district court for the District of Columbia, and no part hereof shall be distributed as fees or costs of court; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to report to the next session of Congress his action in the premises.

S. 856, Mr. Miller. Appropriates \$10,000 to enable the Secretary of War to erect a memorial to commemorate the services of the late General Gouverneur K. Warren, at his birth-place in the village of Cold Spring, county of Putnam, State of New York, on a rectangular piece of ground belonging to the Parrott estate, and situated on the brow of the hill immediately above the West Point Foundry, and overlooking the Hudson River and West Point, with such inscriptions and bronze emblems and medallions or bas-reliefs as may properly commemorate the services of the late General Gouverneur K. Warren: *Provided*, That the grounds aforesaid are given to the United States for said purpose. (See H. R. 1079.)

S. 877, Mr. McPherson. For the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Monitor*. (Same as H. R. 244.) *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Rear-Admiral John L. Worden and the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Monitor* who participated in the action with the rebel iron-clad *Merrimac* on the 9th day of March, 1862, including Chief Engineer Alban C. Stimers, and Acting Master Samuel Howard, such a sum as shall be duly found by the said Secretary to have been the actual value of said iron-clad *Merrimac* and her armament at the date of said action, not exceeding the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That the sum to be thus distributed shall be in lieu of the bounty provided by section forty-six hundred and thirty-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and shall be distributed in the proportions fixed by law in cases where the capturing or destroying vessel was acting independently of the commanding officer of a fleet, squadron, or division.

Sec. 3. That in the case of the death either before or after the passage of this act of any person who would be entitled, if living, to share in its benefits, the sum falling due to such person shall be paid to his widow, if living; and if no widow be living, then to his child or children, if living; and if no child or children be living, then to his executor or administrator, for the benefit of his heirs-at-law.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

H. R. 64, Rosecrans. Authorizing the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Private Ernest Beecher, Co. I, 8th Inf.

H. R. 1008, S. S. Cox. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and directed to reconvene the retiring board of the U. S. Army which passed upon the case of Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Major General Alexander S. Webb, in 1870; and in the case of his receiving a report from the said retiring board that in their opinion the said board had, from want of evidence, reported erroneously upon the application of said Brevet Major General Alexander S. Webb, the President is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Alexander S. Webb on the retired list of the U. S. Army, with the rank of brigadier general, to date from—(See S. 232.)

H. R. 1039, Rogers. Provides that sec. 4 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1866," approved March 3, 1865, be so construed as to entitle to the three months' pay proper provided for therein the heirs or legal representatives of all officers of volunteers specified therein who were killed or who died in the service between the 3d day of March and the 10th day of April, 1865.

H. R. 1143, O'Hara. To pay Lieut. F. M. Kendrick, 7th Inf. U. S. A., amount lost by burning of Q. M. storeshouse at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., Dec. 15, 1882, not to exceed \$2,910.

H. R. 1184, Mr. James S. Robinson. For the relief of A. H. Von Lustwitz. (See S. 556.)

H. R. 1195. To pay 1st Lieut. Frank P. Gross, U. S. A., for property lost by the burning of his quarters at Fort Clark, Tex., on or about the 19th day of April, 1869, without fault or neglect on his part: *Provided*, That no allowance be made for any property except what was useful, necessary and proper for such an officer while in quarters, engaged in the public service, or exceeding in amount the sum of \$2,000.

H. R. 1196, Follett. That Orville Burke, late a captain in the U. S. Army, having been wrongfully mustered out of said service, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint him to the same rank from which he was mustered out, and on account of his disabilities incurred in the line of duty to place him on the retired list, without regard to limit, as to numbers heretofore fixed by law: *Provided*, That he receive no pay or allowances for the time he was out of service other than that already received at the time of his muster out.

H. R. 1201, Follett. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to promote Henry Marcotte from the grade of 1st lieutenant to that of captain, and to place him on the retired list with said rank, to date from June 28, 1878.

H. R. 1227, Mr. Le Fevre. Provides that any officer of the Army heretofore retired from active service by reason of a wound or wounds received in action shall be retired upon the highest rank, exclusive of brevet rank, actually held by such officer in the regular or volunteer service at the time of or after his receiving such disabling wound.

H. R. 1251, Mr. Morey. Provides that all soldiers of the late war of the rebellion who, having re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, received commissions as officers in the Army, shall be paid all installments of veteran bounty, with interest, which were withheld from them, respectively, on being so commissioned and mustered.

H. R. 1252, Mr. Morey. Provides that the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to pay to all re-enlisted veteran volunteers who, being non-commissioned officers at the time of such re-enlistment, were assigned to other organizations and mustered out as supernumerary, the amount of veteran bounty withheld by reason of such muster-out.

H. R. 1294, Mr. George. To consolidate the Bureau of Military Justice and the corps of judge advocates of the Army, and for other purposes. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Bureau of Military Justice and the corps of judge advocates of the Army be, and the same are hereby, consolidated under the title of Judge Advocate's Department; and shall consist of one judge advocate general, with the rank, pay, and allowances of brigadier general; one assistant judge advocate general, with the rank, pay, and allowances of colonel; two deputy judge advocate generals, with the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant colonels; four judge advocates, with the rank, pay, and allowances of captains of cavalry: *Provided*, That no officer shall be reduced in grade by the operation of this act. (See S. 838, with same title but somewhat different provisions.)

H. R. 1334, Mr. Mutchler. Gives Capt. Douglas Ottinger, of the Revenue Marine Service, the full pay of his rank during the remainder of his natural life, whether on active duty or otherwise.

H. R. 1351, Mr. Harmer. Granting the right of way for railroad purposes through the United States arsenal grounds at Bridgeburg, Pa., to connect the manufacturing establishments at Bridgeburg with the Pennsylvania Railroad; the United States be, and they are hereby, authorized, the right to use and occupy said railroad for the purpose of transporting its goods, property, and supplies to and from the said United States arsenal at said Pennsylvania Railroad.

H. R. 1367, Mr. Harmer. For the relief of Mark Walker. (Same as S. 533.)

H. R. 1407, Mr. Curtin. Provides that sections 1793 and 5498 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be held to apply to any officer on the retired-list of the Army: *Provided*, That at least two years shall have elapsed since such officer was last on active service. (The sections prohibit Senators, Representatives, heads of Departments, or other officer or clerk in the employ of the Government from taking compensation for services rendered in matters to which the U. S. is a party.)

H. R. 1416, Mr. Brainerd. To authorize the Government of the

United States to accept the tender from the State of Pennsylvania of certain lands and property in the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, and to establish a home for indigent soldiers and sailors. The property is about 102 acres of land situated within the corporate limits of the city of Erie, in said Commonwealth, and known as "Garrison Hill," being the place of the death and burial of General Anthony Wayne, upon which premises there has been erected a large and commodious brick building by said Commonwealth, at a cost of about one hundred and ten thousand dollars, for a marine hospital.

H. R. 1420, Mr. George A. Post. To appoint Charles N. Warner late a first lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, an officer in the Army of the United States, with the same rank and date of commission that would now be his if he had remained in the service; he to be assigned to the first vacancy occurring in his grade in the artillery arm of the service: *Provided*, however, That he shall receive no pay for the period he was out of the service.

H. R. 1421, Mr. Lawrence. To appoint Alexander Wishart, late a first lieutenant in the Twentieth United States Infantry, to the same grade and rank of first lieutenant held by him on the 23d day of January, 1881; and that the said Wishart shall thereupon be placed upon the retired-list of the Army as an officer of infantry of over fifteen years' service, to date from January 23d, 1881. (Wishart was dismissed January 23d, 1881, for annoying a brother officer, by having him arrested just as he was leaving under orders to conduct an important military operation.)

H. R. 1536, Mr. Young. To re-instate First Lieutenant Robert Carrick, late of the United States Army, and to retire him in that grade, as of the date he was previously mustered out, charging him with all extra pay and allowances paid him at that time. (This was referred for some reason to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.)

H. R. 1542, Mr. Caldwell. To admit to the benefits of the Soldiers' Home of the District of Columbia all invalid and indigent soldiers of the Mexican war, whether enlisted in the regular or volunteer service of the United States in that war.

H. Res. 27, Mr. Lyman. Appropriates \$10,000 for the compensation and expenses of some suitable person qualified for such service, and the expenses of one line officer of the Navy and one medical officer of the Navy, to be detailed or designated by the Secretary of the Navy, to attend and represent the United States in any international congress or convention held by authority of law in any European nation to consider and act on the subject of color-blindness and visual acuteness; and the person so appointed, and the officers of the Navy so detailed or designated under the provisions of this act, shall join in a report of the proceedings of such congress or convention, and of the conclusions reached thereby, if any, to the President, to be by him laid before Congress, to the end that an international system of examinations for color-blindness and tests for visual acuteness, and standards for colors for signals used at sea, may be established by law.

FIGURE OF MERIT.

FOLLOWING are the figures of merit of the various regiments and posts of the Army for the target year 1883, as far as heard from, viz.:

REGIMENTS.		
24th Infantry, Department Missouri.....		79.52
11th " " " Dakota.....		72.40
18th " " " ".....		61.43
3d " " " ".....		61.04
17th " " " ".....		57.72
25th " " " ".....		51.75
5th " " " ".....		44.97
13th " " " ".....		44.23
2d Cavalry, " " " Dakota.....		39.02
15th Infantry, " " " ".....		38.76
7th Cavalry, " " " ".....		37.95
20th Infantry, " " " Missouri.....		32.87
1st " " " " " Arizona.....		31.60
23d " " " " " Missouri.....		30.39
24th " " " " " ".....		29.41
9th Cavalry, " " " ".....		24.39
6th " " " " " Arizona.....		24.43
4th " " " " " Missouri.....		20.53
3d " " " " " Arizona.....		19.06
POSTS.		
Fort Sisseton, Department Dakota		95.70
" Bennett, " " " ".....		91.80
" Sill, " " " " " Missouri.....		91.55
" Sully, " " " " " Dakota.....		84.83
" Shaw, " " " " " ".....		71.04
" Elliot, " " " " " ".....		66.63
" Ellis, " " " " " Missouri.....		63.39
" McGinnis, " " " " " Dakota.....		61.80
" Missoula, " " " " " ".....		60.30
" Garland, " " " " " Missouri.....		59.52
" Mojave, " " " " " Arizona.....		59.14
" Poplar River, " " " " " Dakota.....		58.51
" Uncompahgre, " " " " " Missouri.....		57.86
" Totten, " " " " " Dakota.....		52.95
" Assiniboine, " " " " " ".....		50.02
" Custer, " " " " " ".....		46.63
" Buford, " " " " " ".....		46.37
" Verde, " " " " " Arizona.....		46.33
" Snelling, " " " " " Dakota.....		45.17
" Pembina, " " " " " ".....		44.71
" Randall, " " " " " ".....		41.27
" Meade, " " " " " ".....		40.30
" Lehigh, " " " " " ".....		40.09
" Ellis, " " " " " ".....		40.06
" Selden, " " " " " Missouri.....		39.76
" Lincoln, " " " " " Dakota.....		39.46
" Yates, " " " " " ".....		39.23
" Bliss, " " " " " Missouri.....		38.99
" Wingate, " " " " " ".....		37.67
" Supply, " " " " " ".....		37.32
" Stanton, " " " " " ".....		37.26
" Cummings, " " " " " ".....		35.51
" Union, " " " " " ".....		33.93
" Gibson, " " " " " ".....		33.20
" Leavenworth, " " " " " ".....		30.14
" Hays, " " " " " ".....		29.86
" Huachuca, " " " " " Arizona.....		28.59
" Bowie, " " " " " ".....		27.71
" Lowell, " " " " " ".....		27.57
" Lyon, " " " " " Missouri.....		27.11
" Lewis, " " " " " ".....		22.07
" Riley, " " " " " ".....		21.87
" Reno, " " " " " ".....		20.00
" Marcy, " " " " " ".....		19.42
" Apache, " " " " " Arizona.....		16.22
" Grant, " " " " " ".....		15.22
" Thomas, " " " " " ".....		16.11
" McDowell, " " " " " ".....		15.64
" Craig, " " " " " ".....		14.91
" Whipple Barracks, " " " " " ".....		14.02
Fort Bayard, " " " " " N. Mexico.....		13.15
The figure of merit of departments so far as reported are as follows:		
Missouri.....		34.88
East.....		29.43
Arizona.....		23.22
Dakota.....		50.03
Department of the Columbia.....		31.18

ARMY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the matter of teachers for the Army Schools, it is to be hoped that the general interest awakened last winter in the bill of Senator Logan, providing for the appointment of properly trained men for this work will be more than renewed at this session. The passage of such a bill will be a great relief to the 150 Post Com-

manders who are often left to make bricks without straw, as well as to the 84 Chaplains, who share with that number of them the interests of instruction.

Provision will doubtless be made in any bill that passes for the few first class teachers who are now detailed in this service, and who are deserving of the honors and emoluments that their advancement would give them.

DAKOTA.

RETIREMENT FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE Adjutant General, in his late report recommends that enlisted men be retired at the expiration of 35 years' service, at the same time he reports in the service now:

105 men who have served 20 years.	
99 " " " " 25 "	
50 " " " " 30 "	

When are the 35 year men to be retired? As there are none in the service, there is no need of a retiring act. When a soldier serves 20 or 25 years, *Uncle Sam* has all out of him that is worth having, and a man who serves 20 years is considered a fit subject for the Soldier's Home. If not fit for all duty after 20 years' service why should he be kept in the Army for 15 years longer to claim retirement. Our trouble in the Army now is there are too many old soldiers in it, who are perfectly willing, but are not able to perform all the duties of a soldier.

VETERAN.

FOUNT STOCKTON, TEXAS, December 10.

ARMY BANDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The order declaring the policy of the Hon. Secretary of War towards Army Bands produces some stir. I see that you give it emphasis in answering an inquirer if it be right for enlisted musicians to take engagements—I suppose to the injury of the local trade is meant.

Now it strikes me that it is right to know who asks the question. It is not believed that true professional musicians find any rivals in enlisted men. Is there one such who by reason of his belonging to a band organization, neglects to add to his income by teaching, or in any other way that his time may permit? If not, and the enlisted man has the talent, why should he be prevented from adding to his income thereby as well as the village postmaster by selling tea? But one answer can be made, the postmaster has a vote, the soldier none.

The Secretary's remark that the enlisted musician is partly supported by the regimental fund causes a smile. A few men capable of carrying a solo, one, two, at most three, get from it a slight addition to their pay—sometimes enough to pay their house rent—but the main body of the band never sees a cent of it. Secretaries and superior officers order the bands round as if they owned the music, instruments, and their extra clothing; all of which is of the enlisted men of the regiment (to which the musician adds his share) as much as are the garden seeds and tools.

The soldier is jealous of the few rights left him, and though my personal services belong where I am ordered, my instrument, music, etc., are mine and of the other enlisted men of the regiment; on some occasions the officers contribute from their pay, but I suppose the Hon. Secretary lumps this in with our flour rations. One of a Secretary's expeditions may cost a band the loss of a hundred or more dollars of regimental property, yet it is not on record that the ordering official ever made such loss good.

It is believed by all from whom I can hear that the persecutors of the enlisted musicians are sons of Saints Crispin and Sartorius; they make money at as many trades as they can while not making up political slates over the bar of the corner grocery.

It is not charged that we underbid men of our own qualifications. If we impoverish anybody by our work and are getting rich faster than is in keeping with men of our calibre, the remedy is clear—let these men enlist and get rich with us. The Army bands (I am an Irishman) are full of vacancies that these injured men can fill and thus get fat on the Hon. Secretary's half bread savings ration.

An enlisted carpenter gets extra duty pay to the value of about \$100 per year—nine tenths of the musicians don't get an Army cent.

I teach some officers' and soldiers' children music; will the Secretary chop off this perquisite? It robs the neighboring political tailor of the job.

My daughter earns some money at music; she also eats a part of the Hon. Secretary's ration; will he discountenance her, me, or the ration?

The poor colonels of regiments will have a hard time. Where there is any money involved near the great musical centres the colonels must not let their bands tout to any civilian, but on a frontier they must tout free or offend the Hon. Secretary and be called military snobs.

The Secretary is to carry us, our families, the regimental instruments, music, extra clothing, the adjutants, and colonels in his breeches pockets, like a Christmas doll, to squawk only when he squeezes.

Let these petitioners meet us fairly in open discussion; we are known, they are not. If we can't send them a Roland for their Oliver, then let the Secretary decide. We challenge the Secretary's figures, we challenge the professionals, or amateurs' arguments. I have as much right to make money by my talents as the Army engineer officer has to get pay for professional advice, as the Army doctor has for healing a man; and if I am a soldier, I am still under the protection of the laws of my country, and I have not sold it my right to make the most of my talents to the bettering of my household, even if I do step on the toes of fiddling scaplers. By abasing us to every local interest

the Secretary will never elevate his Army or increase its popularity.

I have also some questions for your column of answers to correspondents. 1. How many good, sober, capable fiddlers and drummers, fit to sound off a good general roll-call, has the Secretary in his Army? 2. How many vacancies are there in the bands (fattening on the stealings from local musicians) now; and 3. From what elements does the honorable Secretary expect to fill them with respectable sober men?

ENLISTED MUSICIAN.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

DETAILS of the composition of the British army of occupation in Egypt will at the present moment be of interest. The artillery consists of four batteries, with 24 guns, numbering in all 451 officers and men; the cavalry, the 19th Hussars, numbers 549 sabres; the Engineers 193 officers and men; the infantry, 4,466 officers and men. With the detachment of the commissariat and transport and Company C of the Ordnance Store Corps (together 389 officers and men), the total force at Cairo is 5,038 officers and men. At Alexandria, in Major-General Earle's command, there is the strongest battalion in Egypt, mustering 1,540. A detachment of the Gordon Highlanders at Port Said—102 officers and men—bring the total force to 6,689 at least, viz., 193 officers and 6,496 men, and 1,779 horses and mules.

Broad Arrow says: "Those have not been wanted who have considered the withdrawal policy as dictated by mere cowardice partly in the face of jealous Europe, but still more from a foreknowledge of the troubles likely to result from the expected success of the Mahdi on the Upper Nile, but it is quite possible that the withdrawal policy was no withdrawal policy at all, but merely an excessive display of willingness to withdraw at a period when the majority of the Great Powers were rapidly arriving at the conviction that it might be better for them, and perhaps even the worse for England, if she were encouraged to remain. Whatever that may be, one thing is certain—that the counter demonstration of France, both in Madagascar and China, has hitherto been marked more by ill-considered haste and temper than by the probability of success, and that, apart from French instability at home and indiscretion abroad, we must not again enter into a French-Egyptian partnership, much less allow France an individual action in Egypt to our prejudice. Whether, with a crafty object, the danger to Egypt has not been exaggerated it is at present impossible to say."

To the same paper Sir Samuel Baker, late Governor General of the Soudan, writes as follows: "I am wearied of addressing the Times upon the affairs of Egypt. Those whose personal experience should be valued are the last to obtain a hearing; and the annihilation of Hicks Pasha's force is a terrible confirmation of my gloomy predictions. Nearly two years ago, during the Arabi revolt, you published a letter from myself which foretold an insurrection of the Arab tribes of the Soudan. At that time the ignorance of our authorities and the geographical blank of the British public regarding African frontiers was too obtuse to be excited by evil prophecy—as no hostile movement had been exhibited. Everything has taken place as I anticipated."

The employment of British officers was in itself a danger. Not one of those gentlemen understood a word of Arabic, therefore they would be at the mercy of interpreters who would probably be tampered with. The movement of the insurrection was fanatical, and the English would be regarded with hatred and suspicion, as Christians who were about to conquer the country and Christianize the inhabitants. I, therefore, employed the Khedive, Sherif Pasha, Ismail Ayoub Pasha, Lord Dufferin, and every authority to insist upon the presence of a Sheikh of the Green Turban to accompany Hicks Pasha and the British officers from Cairo to the Soudan in order to exhibit the alliance between them as supporters of the Egyptian Government and in accordance with the religious principles of the people. This descendant of the Prophet (the green-turbaned priest) was to preach to the Arabs and the people generally against the Mahdi as a false prophet, and endeavor to create a division among his followers in favor of the Government, represented by Hicks Pasha's army, which the Green Turban was to accompany. I begged Hicks Pasha to refuse the command unless this great priest should form one of his expedition. For reasons which I cannot divine, the Mahomedan Sheikh was not sent forward. The fanatical movement is now paramount. Hicks is reported to be destroyed; and if your columns are open to this letter, I will quickly foretell other disasters which will assuredly follow unless precautions are taken without the least delay."

In a letter dated Duen, on the White Nile, Sept. 25, Major-Gen. Seckendorff, Hicks Pasha's adjutant, wrote: "If our cavalry gives timely notice of attack from the Arabs then all will go well, but if they succeed in taking us by surprise then we must be prepared for the worst. If they defeat us once, not one of us will return home, for then the entire Soudan will rise as one man. Khar-toum and all will be lost. The people will then place unbounded faith in the False Prophet. This shows you that our position is by no means enviable. Yet I have not painted things darker than they are."

REPEATING RIFLES ABROAD.

THE experiments with the new rifle which it is proposed to put into the hands of the British troops in place of the Martini-Henry are now completed. Tests have been carried out at the principal military stations with very satisfactory results, and though the new weapon is a little heavier (about 6 oz.) than the Martini-Henry, it is claimed that it possesses advantages over the numerous patterns of rifles possessed by Continental armies, its muzzle velocity being 1,570 feet per second, while its penetrative power is shown in the fact that a

bullet from it will penetrate a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron plate at 200 yards. Among the other advantages of the new rifle, the breech action of which is the same in principle as the Martini-Henry, are these: "To prevent the inconvenience experienced in holding the rifle when the barrel is heated by long sustained or rapid firing, a hand-guard of wood is fitted to it. The leaf of the back sight is graduated and marked on the left side in the range from 500 to 1,500 yards. The long lines on the right side divide these ranges into half hundreds, and the short lines into quarters; so that there is a line for every 25, 50, and 75 yards between the hundreds, from 500 and upwards. A wind gauge is attached to a slide, and moves in either direction. It is considered that the smaller graduations on the leaf on the back sight will enable a soldier to correct his elevations more readily, while the wind gauge will enable him to make allowance for wind and deflection without laying off the target. A back sight for long range shooting is fixed to the whole of the experimental barrels, and a long range front sight from 1,000 to 2,000 yards is issued with each rifle, secured to the upper band by a spring. Two quick loaders, each holding six cartridges, are also issued with the rifle, which, when required for use, are hung on the side of the body of the action. This quick loader is acted upon by a zig-zag spring, which always presses one cartridge to the opening in a convenient position for the soldier to load by the pressure of the spring forcing the bullet up the inclined plane." The present service weapon, the Martini-Henry, was adopted for the army in 1869.

An article in the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* on repeating rifles has attracted a good deal of attention in France. From this article it appears that a Committee was appointed some time ago by the French War Minister to select a type, and that some of the members of this Committee, instead of making a selection, have declared that it is perfectly useless to adopt a repeating rifle at all. The Committee has been at work for nine months, but has brought forth nothing; its deliberations have been kept secret, and it is complained that it has not taken the trouble to serve out 50 repeating rifles to some corps for trial. The *Progres Militaire* gives us to understand that the author of the article in the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* is a member of the Committee opposed to any change, reminds its readers that when it was a question of introducing breech loaders, the Artillery Committee and a goodly number of Infantry Generals gave their opinion that the adoption would constitute a serious tactical error, and this was after the Schleswig Holstein and Sadowa experiences. The *Progres* says that this obstinacy or obtuseness was one of the causes of the French disasters of 1870, because it was not until the end of 1868 that the Chassepot was in the hands of the whole army. The result was that a great many soldiers of the second portion of the contingent were perfectly ignorant of the weapon with which they had to do battle in 1870, and used it in the most deplorable manner. It is pointed out that the Prussians, who, by the way, owe so much military renown to inventing or adopting improved methods of warfare, such as horse artillery, the iron ramrod, and the needle gun, have become much enamored of the repeating rifle, with which several battalions have been armed. It may not have been finally adopted in the German Army, but it was experimented with during the recent manoeuvres, and it has numerous and powerful friends. We are assured that the following words, pronounced by the present German War Minister, General Bronsart de Schellendorf, are repeated in all the Military clubs: "It will be the same with the repeating rifle as with the needle gun. After the next war, it will enlist the suffrages of everyone." "And," says the *Progres*, "all our letters from the other side of the Rhine declare that these rifles are being manufactured by thousands, and that it is highly probable that the definitive type will be adopted by the Empire before January 1." According to the *Progres*, the repeating Mauser will be the rifle with which the German Army will shortly be supplied.

CANADIAN OPINION OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

THE Hamilton *Daily Tribune* has been made very unhappy by what Admiral Porter said in his annual report on the subject of building navy vessels for the northern lakes. The *Tribune* says: "Porter, K. C. B., of H. M. S. *Pinafore*, was an ass, and Admiral Porter, of the U. S. Navy, seems to be the same. The former had impossible schemes for assuring the superiority of the British seamen, and the latter has impossible plans for making the American Navy a terror to Great Britain. One or two ironclads are to be built on Lake Erie, and some morning they are quietly to drop down to the Welland Canal entrance and destroy its gates. Naturally enough the plan, coming from an American Admiral, is based upon the supposition that there will be no resistance from Canada. The past history of this country does not warrant our neighbors in acting upon such conclusions, for Canadian histories teach us that the American troops hurried across the Niagara River a little faster than they originally came over. Canada desires to have perpetual friendship with her southern neighbor, but she is human. The cool proposal of an American Admiral to build gunboats on the lakes, whereby costly public works constructed at our national expense for the common use of the commercial interests of the continent shall be destroyed, is somewhat irritating, and will cause every Government shipbuilding movement on the lakes to be watched with unusual interest. The building of ironclads on one side compels the building of them on the other. This is why we object to standing armies. If one country adopts the principle, another country is sure, if not bound, to follow. Instead of wasting our money in preparing war vessels and war materials, let both countries apply the same amount of money to the construction of public works likely to promote the development of our international commercial interests."

THE METAPHYSICS OF DESERTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Much has been written about the increased desertions from the Army, but nothing results therefrom. The reason is that the cause is ignored in the prejudice or habits of the times. Aestheticism, sensationalism, and emotionalism are the ruling passions of the age. Refinement has superseded nature, and the animal man assumes the spirituelle. Cruelty to animals has become an offence against the Ten Commandments; moral suasion the panacea for all animal passions. Hence the records of crime have increased to fill the columns of the press and excite only sympathy for the criminals. The James, O'Donnells and Masons are the heroes of the hour. There never was an effect without a cause; a new effect indicates a new cause. The cause of desertion is not to be found in the list of old customs practiced before desertion became an epidemic. Labor and discipline are not new causes. The Army has always required constant labor and subordination. Soldiers were employed as servants, laborers and tradesmen, when the Mexican War exhibited the finest troops that ever marched and conquered with comparatively no desertion from the ranks. Therefore these old causes are not chargeable with the new effects—insubordination and desertion. Just as sumptuary interference produces crimes, aesthetic interference produces desertion. A woman or aesthetic man is unfitted for and shudders at rough treatment necessary for animal man, who requires the stimulants of rewards and punishments to correct his instinct of self-gratification at the expense of law and order.

A free, independent citizen becomes a soldier only when he gives up the sovereignty of free will; in the struggle to maintain which his insubordination leads to desertion. The French soldier seems to be a quasi exception to the rule; his excitable patriotism overcomes his want of subordination, but this is not the case with the Teutonic race; more slow and less fiery, he requires discipline; the more animal his nature the more rigid discipline. The command of a company, the unit of our service, requires aristocratic rule. The will of the captain must be the law of the soldier, the captain being himself a soldier and gentleman, held to strict accountability for humane conduct, but not questioned in his powers by the soldier. The good of the service, not the claims of the soldier, must be the rule of promotion. No hope of reward can fit an uneducated soldier for the rank of officer, and the inducement held out only breeds discontent in his position. The self-love soon finds itself capable, whilst a grievance leads to desertion. The sons of politicians are enlisted with a view of promotion to offices after a short service as clerks at some headquarters, which favoritism causes desertion. The highest rank attainable for a soldier should be that of non-commissioned officer, save in exceptional noted cases, in time of peace. Another new cause is the substitution of the technical judge-advocate's department for the "custom of service" law of the Army. An army is a necessary evil in a republic. An autocracy within a democracy, its government while subordinated to the civil power, must be kept distinct and not ruled by its technicalities. In a word, return to the old system of discipline which meant unquestioned subordination, when our Army was the pride of the nation and desertion was the getting rid of a worthless soldier—to be branded as an example of a man unfit for recognition or sympathy.

WM. H. BURNS, Bvt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE NEW NAVAL UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Naval service at large has reason for being profoundly thankful to those who have, at the cost of much time and labor, given it a set of uniform regulations marked by precision of language and the accurate defining of how, when, and where each rig is to be worn. The substitution of the imperative for the potential mood is especially agreeable to all officers who have not, in the past, known whether to laugh or mourn at the impossibility of assembling a creditably appearing body of officers in any one given style of dress. I wish therefore to be classed among the grateful.

It is, however, not to be expected that absolute unanimity on such a subject will ever be reached. The present regulation, admirable though it be, can but be regarded as affording the text upon which sermons *ad infinitum* will be preached in every ward room and stateroom in the Navy. Under these circumstances, I venture to quote some trifling modifications which have been suggested as tending to simplify the established kit, feeling sure that the originators of the present circular will appreciate an earnest effort to second them in their most worthy aim.

Certain conditions should be sought in any attire. Principal among them are comfort to the wearer, neatness of appearance and a general fitness to the end in view. By a process of natural selection the blouse or service coat has forced its way into the Navy and has displaced all competitors, establishing itself so strongly through possession of these conditions that if a *plebiscitum* were ordered on the subject of uniform the majority of votes cast in its favor would be simply overwhelming.

Has it ever struck any of your readers that the blouse is inevitably destined to become the *only* coat in a naval officer's outfit? The idea is startling to those who, like me, have always disliked it and have opposed its general adoption—but my dislike cannot blind me to the near possibilities it contains.

The rank partisan argues after this fashion: "Cold lace and brass buttons are not suitable for ship use, since both tarnish rapidly and hopelessly; let us, therefore, reduce the quantity of these perishable materials by abolishing the three brass bound coats. For occasions of ceremony a certain amount of gilt must, of course,

be displayed. So be it—let us put the epaulettes upon the blouse and wear the chapeau and gold laced trousers. No one can deny the beauty of this combination who has ever tried the experiment, while it is well-known that the best dressed military officers in the world, the Italians, make the change from service to full dress in this simple manner alone. The last coat from the tailor's would then be used by an officer for his full dress, thus ensuring at all times fresh, well fitting garments. It is indisputable that a full dress muster under the present *regime* brings to light coats made, often times, a score of years previous, for trim figures, whose youthful grace is now lost in mature rotundity, while the grade stripes, growing by accretion, appear like well marked geological strata. The full dress ought to be our handsomest uniform—in point of fact it is, collectively disgraceful, and it will never be otherwise until officers can afford to replace old coats by new ones as fast as the former grow dingy and shapeless. As our incomes are not likely to be increased, let us, by all means, diminish our expenditure for war paint and feathers. A second advantage of the one coat scheme lies in the possibility of abolishing all devices on the epaulettes, which would only vary in jollification according to whether the wearer possessed flag command or subordinate rank, while a third is the obvious and much needed reduction in the space required for the mere storage of the clothes that must be carried about—a vital matter with steamer officers. A kit would then consist of a chapeau, a cap, a helmet, blue and white service coats, a pair of epaulettes, a sword (or preferably dirk), a sword belt, trousers blue, dress and white, and an overcoat. With this compact and modest outfit we can at all times dress suitably, and on occasion handsomely, in what I call the uniform of the future."

These are hard arguments to meet, and as I cannot answer them to my own satisfaction I turn them over to the service at large through your columns.

PANACHE.

APROPOS OF THE SHENANDOAH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

OFFICERS of the old Navy were accustomed to going to sea in *Brigs and Schooners* of from 80 to 150 tons, and thought nothing of it. The smell of bilge water was a matter of course, though it seems to offend the nostrils of the U. S. N.'s of 1884. The *Shenandoah* has performed several successful cruises, and is far superior to many vessels that have been unnoticed.

I venture to say that if volunteers were called for from the retired list there would be so many applicants for service on board of her that the Navy Department would be embarrassed by its richness. I for one am satisfied, that having "served my full time on board a man of war ship there is nothing more required of me. But I would be happy to convoy the *Shenandoah*, or any other U. S. ship—the *Pinta*, for instance, through the straits of Magellan, to this Pacific or Asiatic station.

A RETIRED REAL ADML.

RETIRING OFFICERS.

At his own request, after more than forty years of active service, Colonel Frederick T. Dent, 3d U. S. Artillery, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, was placed upon the retired list last Saturday, December 1. For some time past he has been in poor health, and has generally resided at St. Augustine, Fla., where the Headquarters of the 3d Artillery now are. General Dent is an officer of long service. He was graduated from the Military Academy July 4, 1843; served thereafter in the infantry arm, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 32d Regiment, December 31, 1867. During the reorganization of the Army in 1869 he was for a short period on the unassigned list, and on the 15th of December, 1870, was assigned to the 5th U. S. Artillery. His promotion to Colonel, 1st Artillery, took place January 2, 1881, and on the 4th of November, 1882, he was transferred to the 3d Artillery. During a portion of the war he served on the staff of General Grant, and received the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier-General for faithful, gallant, and meritorious services. He also held brevets for gallantry at Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey, during the Mexican war, being severely wounded in the latter engagement.

Lieut. Commander Chas. M. Anthony entered the Volunteer Navy as an acting ensign on the 29th of December, 1863, and was commissioned a master in the regular service from the 12th of March, 1868, and lieutenant from the 18th of December, 1868. Since then he has served on the *Idaho*, Asiatic station, 1871; *Vandalia*, 1871; Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., 1872; *Canandaigua*, N. A. squadron, 1874; Torpedo School, 1876; *Wabash*, 1877; *Powhatan*, N. A. station, 1878; commissioned a lieutenant commander from the 26th of April, 1878; ordered to command the ironclad steamer *Manhattan*, Oct. 30, 1878; detached and ordered to the *Brooklyn*, Oct. 26, 1881; detached from her on the 18th of September, 1882, and placed on sick leave, Oct. 25, 1883; ordered before the Retiring Board, and placed on the Retired List from Nov. 30, 1883.

Lieut. Harry M. Jacoby, who was placed on the retired list of the Navy, Nov. 16, was graduated at the Naval Academy, June 7, 1870; promoted to an ensign from July 13, 1871; commissioned a master from April 8, 1874; commissioned a lieutenant from July 11, 1880; placed on sick leave, June 29, 1882, and Oct. 12, 1883, and ordered before the Retiring Board. He has served in the *Shenandoah*, Mediterranean squadron, 1870-73; *Worcester*, N. A. station, 73-74; *R. S. Polk*, 1874; *Yantic*, Asiatic station, 75-77; Coast Survey, 1877-80; League Island yard, 1881; *Lackawanna*, Pacific station, 1881-82.

The genial pay director, John S. Cunningham, U. S. Navy, will retire from active service, Dec. 23, his sixty-second birthday. His service in the Navy dates from March 13, 1857, when he was appointed purser of the sloop-of-war *Dale*, then on the west coast of Africa. Since then he has served at many stations at home and abroad, and has gained friends wherever the fortunes of his profession took him. On Oct. 14, 1871, he was commissioned pay director with the relative rank of captain.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

The California Commandery tendered a grand reception to General Hancock, at San Francisco, December 18. General W. L. Elliott, U. S. A., presided and the occasion was in all respects a memorable one.

THE STATE TROOPS.

RED TAPE IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

From all sides complaints of the ever-increasing evil of an excessive amount of unnecessary clerical labor required of the National Guard, and the steady introduction of red tape in various forms come under our notice. The dissatisfaction on this account is too general to be without foundation, and early remedies are therefore imperative. It would be advisable for the coming Convention of the National Guard Association to include this subject in its discussion, but above all should the authorities at Albany take the matter into consideration and take early steps not only towards the reduction of the reports and returns required from the Guard to the minimum, but they should also set the example of brevity and the avoidance of all circumlocution in the business of their own office.

An opportunity for this is at hand in the preparation of the Adjutant General's report. While we recognize the care usually exercised and the vast amount of labor necessary in the getting up of such a document, there is no question that heretofore they have been unnecessarily voluminous and encumbered with a lot of superfluous matter of no interest to those whom it is intended to instruct and enlighten, and which, it is safe to say, they never dream of reading. Much labor and expense in the getting up and printing of this report could be saved by the omission of a mass of information which may be necessary in the Adjutant General's office, but can be of no benefit to the Guard at large. There are, for instance, the abstracts of the property departments, which are regularly reproduced in full in the published Adjutant General's report. Are these of interest to any one outside of General Headquarters, and is it thought that anybody ever reads them? What need is there for the reproduction of General Orders issued during the year? Are they not distributed to all the organizations, and are not the files kept by them sufficient for all purposes? Why does the report include the extensive tables of marksmen and their scores which have all been previously published in the general order announcing the result of rifle practice? It is certainly necessary that the public should know the doings of the guard during the year, their number, their efficiency, the views of the Adjutant General, any recommendations he may have to make, the results of inspections, the reports of the heads of the Staff Departments, but in their publication these should be stripped of all unnecessary detail. For instance the tables contained in the Surgeon General's report (a very interesting and able document) are no doubt valuable for information in the Adjutant General's office, but it is a question whether any reader of the report ever took the trouble to find out how many men in each regiment were treated for such dreadful diseases as "blistered hands or feet," or "incised wound of fingers," or "hysteria." The statement on page 97 answers all purposes, as it not only shows the amount of quinine and liquor dispensed to each of the regiments, but also the direction of their tastes so far as the selection of brandy or whiskey for their "bitters" is concerned. It will be seen that the 23d, 47th and 8th preferred whiskey, and that the 12th, 11th, and 22d rather have the brandy, while the 2d separate company stands alone *sans peur et sans reproche* and *sans malaria*, having successfully withstood the allurements of the magic hospital brandy and whiskey bottles, and the less seductive pill box. Is any further information in regard to the details of the medical department required?

The subjects enumerated are the most important ones which could be omitted from the Adjutant General's report with advantage. A careful investigation would probably reveal many more.

It should be remembered that this tabulating work is the most expensive printing, and that by its omission considerable money could be saved—money which could be expended with decided advantage to the Guard for other purposes. With the remark that many officers state that the addresses given in the annual roster are incorrect and obsolete in spite of their periodical reports, we recommend this whole matter to the consideration of those who take part in the preparation of the report of the Adjutant General.

NEW YORK ARMORIES AGAIN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us as follows:

The statements made in your last week's issue on armories are true and not exaggerated. The majority of the National Guard troops in New York city are miserably quartered and located, and the accommodations of their armories are of the poorest kind in every respect. Nor is there a proper building provided for division and brigade headquarters, which are located in hired buildings, and shifted according to necessity or caprice of the commanders. Yet the aggregate rental with which the city is annually encumbered for these undesirable structures is an enormous one, and there is no doubt that under a proper and reasonable management all the headquarters, as well as the troops, could be suitably and satisfactorily quartered with little or no increase of the present cost to the city.

I regret very much that at present the outlook of both the 8th and 12th Regiments in regard to their armory bills is very discouraging, as it is claimed that the total amount required to satisfy both organizations seems, in the opinion of the authorities, to be too heavy a draft at one time on the city treasury. They don't want to offend either, and the result will therefore be that neither one nor the other will receive what they ask for—a matter of pity, especially in the case of the 8th. This regiment has maintained a plucky fight against unusual odds for many years, and has been compelled to put up with numerous disappointments on this very armory question—in fact, like the immortal Micawber, it has only carried on a precarious existence on the expectation of what would turn up in the shape of a new armory. The only comfort left them now is that the appropriation of

\$100,000 received last year from the State Legislature will hold good for another year, and that by that time wiser and better counsels may prevail.

While writing on this subject it occurs to me that the matter of armories in this city could be settled in a more economical and practical manner. The most important point in an armory is plenty of space for manoeuvres, and this point, with the exception of the 7th Regiment, seems to have been wholly lost sight of in every case. What I would advocate is one large building, comprising a whole block, which should contain the offices of the division and brigade commanders and their staffs, and one immense hall for general battalion drill purposes, the drill nights to be regularly assigned to the different regiments on dates selected at division headquarters. The men should assemble and the rolls be called in this hall just as is now the case in the separate drill rooms. For quarters and purposes of regimental administration smaller buildings in suitable parts of the city could be provided—these to contain regimental offices and store rooms, company quarters, and one room of sufficient size for company drills. Of course, much smaller buildings than the present armories would suit these purposes, and thus not only the most expensive item to be considered for building purposes in New York—ground rent—would be materially reduced, but it would also secure regularity in the conduct of battalion drills and give all the regiments equal opportunities of fully developing whatever resources they may possess for purposes of drill. I believe an arrangement like this would meet with the approval of many regimental commanders. CAL. 45.

NEW YORK.

Company elections should be ordered so as not to interfere with the regular company drills, as is sometimes the case.

Major General W. F. Rogers has given orders for the prompt rendition of the quarterly returns of his command which are required at the Adjutant General's office before the 5th of January.

The 29th Separate Company of Oswego paid a visit to Syracuse on Monday, Dec. 24th, as guests of the 40th Company. They were received by a committee of the latter at the depot and conducted to the Armory, where a dress parade took place at 5 p. m., followed by a ball. A street parade took place in the afternoon.

At an election on Friday evening, December 21st, 2d Lieut. D. B. Doty was chosen 1st and 1st Sergeant D. A. Brown, 2d Lieutenant of Company G, 22d Regiment. After the election the company fell in without arms with a front of 30 files and executed a spirited drill under command of Capt. De Mott.

The 2d Division on Evacuation Day turned out with a strength of 1,978, as follows: 13th Regiment, 456; 14th, 337; 23d, 543; 33d, 267; 47th, 278; 17th Separate Co., of Flushing, 38; 3d Battery, 59.

The 7th Regiment Team of five match was shot on Saturday evening, December 22d, Company H, Captain James I. Price, again proving victorious, and Company F, Captain Appleton, coming in an excellent second. The scores stood as follows: Co. H, 155, 150—310; Co. F, 146, 163—309; Co. A, 146, 162—308; Co. B, 138, 157—295; Veterans, 145, 147—292; F. and S., 140, 152—292; Co. G, 136, 145—281; Co. I, 138, 148—286; Co. K, 133, 142—275; Co. D, 107, 101—208.

A brilliant reception took place at the 23d Regiment Armory on Thursday evening, December 28. The band executed a choice selection of music, at the conclusion of which the floor was cleared for dancing, which was indulged in by the large audience until 2 o'clock.

National Guard regiments of limited means are dissatisfied with the principles governing the winning of marksmen's badges, which put them at a decided disadvantage, as long as qualification in matches outside of the regular firing practice is allowed. There seems to be reason in the complaint as well as in the statements of the other side, who claim that men who have sufficient *esprit de corps* to spend their time and money in perfecting themselves in rifle shooting for no other purpose than the "love of the thing," and with no other reward than the marksmen's decoration, honestly earn all they get and deserve every encouragement. It is of course an open question whether all of these would be able to make the required number of points without coaching, and in the limited time available on a regular regimental practice day. Will the rifle department look into this matter?

Rumors in regard to the filling of the vacant major generalship of the 2d Division are numerous, and in every possible direction. At one time it is General Brownell for sure, next day General Christensen will receive the position, when up comes the news that if either of the above gentlemen is appointed somebody in Brooklyn will get offended, and a dark horse (General Molineux?) will therefore have to be appointed. According to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "The latest 'slate' is to the effect that in the event of General Christensen being appointed Major Gen., Gen. A. C. Barnes will be promoted Brigadier General of the 3d Brigade; should General Brownell be put at the head of the division, General Edward L. Molineux will be tendered the command of the 4th Brigade, while in the event of the latter being chosen to succeed General Jordan matters would resume their normal condition." To us all these gentlemen seem to be serenely indifferent and calmly and quietly waiting for what may turn up, but malicious outsiders assert that all are "working" with all their might.

Appropos what is going to become of the 13th Regiment colonelcy if General Barnes is made Brigadier General? There has been very little said about this lately. It is also stated that Lieut. Colonel Gates will give up his position as soon as a colonel is secured. The 13th would like to secure Adjutant Harding of the 22d as their lieutenant-colonel, but it is hardly possible that they will succeed in tempting that gentleman away from the 22d, unless he might be induced by reason of convenience, as his residence is in Brooklyn.

The 12th Regiment are anxious to receive the uniform trousers, for which they claim to have receipted as early as last August.

At an election in the 12th Regiment on Monday evening, Dec. 23, the following gentlemen were chosen: Clarence Eagle, late of the 7th, to be Captain of Co. E; Harry Appleton to be 2d Lieut. of Co. B.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 26, Company K, Capt. Bacon, paraded for drill with a front of 24 files, a quite creditable turnout immediately after the fatigues incident to the Christmas jollifications. When Captain Bacon took command of this company it was considerably run down in numbers and efficiency and suffering from slight demoralization in consequence of internal disagreements, but these difficulties have all been overcome, the company is now well up in numbers, its discipline and instruction are much improved, and in a very short time it will rank amongst the best in the regiment. The company has not yet advanced to the platoon exercises, and on this evening the time was spent mainly in the manual by the numbers and the more simple manoeuvres of the

school of the company. It is a rather difficult matter to make an elaborate report of a company drill in the Seventh Regiment, as the material for it (mistake) is almost entirely wanting. While there are several companies whose instruction is more perfect than others they are all well enough up to render it difficult to detect defects of sufficient importance to be pointed out in a fair criticism. In the formation of column of files from fours there was loss of distances towards the rear part of the company, on the other hand the marching by fours, the wheels in double and single rank were executed with high precision, and file closers were attentive and active in the performance of their duties. Taken as a whole it was a good drill showing that under the continuance of the present efficient system of instruction the company has a brilliant future. It has recently suffered a loss of four of its members by appointment as officers in other regiments, a rather vexatious matter, but still one which reflects credit upon the material of which the company is composed.

In another portion of the hall Company "C," Captain Pollard, was at work also with 24 files front. This company holds the right of the line, its captain being the senior company officer. It is one of the steady organizations, which having been for quite a number of years under the same capable commander presents but little variation as to strength and efficiency. It ranks amongst the best, and we were therefore somewhat surprised at the simplicity of the drill on this occasion. There was an unusually long time consumed in practicing the formation into column of files and reformation of fours, which though promptly executed was subject to the same remarks made on the other company. In column of files quite a number of men failed to preserve proper distances, and this was mostly the case in changing direction, when particularly in the rear part of the company the men would rush so as to disregard the turning point entirely. Beyond this only little marching was executed. We might mention some good advances and retreats in line, with an occasional passage into fours followed by formation of line on the right or left, which were correctly performed. While there was little variety it is due to say that the instruction was carefully given and no movement was abandoned until improvement became apparent. The loadings and firings were carefully and repeatedly explained—the main fault being that at the command load too many right hands, instead of 2 inches below the breast were held as low as the hip. The captain was armed with a musket and during the firings gave practical illustrations of the motions as well as oral explanations. It is a question, however, whether it is proper that an officer should go through the whole drill of a company carrying a musket. It certainly does not look well, especially in the 7th Regiment.

MASSACHUSETTS.

With regard to the recent action of Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, in reappointing officers dishonorably discharged over 20 years ago, by Gov. Andrew, a correspondent from Poughkeepsie writes us as follows:

"The last issue of the *Journal* contained two paragraphs, which deeply interested me, as in both cases I happen to know the men.

1st. Washington C. Tavis, should read Charles Carroll Tavis, the name he was graduated under at West Point.

2d. Captain John R. Farrell, late of Co. G, 48th Mass. Vols., was by order of Governor B. F. Butler, restored to his original status by an order which revoked an order of Gov. John A. Andrew in Dec., 1862.

The brief sketch which I will give you, in relation to this matter, may shed some light upon the interference of Governor Andrew, and justify the pertinent remarks of General C. P. Stone.

In September, 1862, Col. James O'Brien, was commissioned by Governor Andrew, to raise a regiment to be known as the 55th Mass. Vols. This command was for nine months' service, and was to be composed exclusively of Irishmen, the same as the 9th and 28th Mass. Vols. Col. O'Brien was an ardent friend of General Michael Corcoran, and desired to be attached to his Legion, then forming, and after the minimum number of 7 companies had been formed, he was granted permission to visit General Corcoran at New York, and make all arrangements for being attached to his command. This was done, and on his return to camp at Lakeville, Mass., the then 55th Regiment was suddenly ordered to Readville, Mass., and as suddenly merged into the 43rd Mass. Vols. an Essex County regiment, under command of Colonel Eben F. Stone. By the consolidation, the lamented O'Brien became its Lieutenant Colonel. Captain Farrell, with Captain John B. Moran, Adjutant Chas. F. Donnelly, Lieutenants T. J. Gargan, D. J. Gorman, and other officers who had mustered into the U. S. service, protested against this violation of faith, and Adjutant Donnelly was placed under arrest, as he was considered a leader of the rebellious Irish crew. The 43rd Regiment was transferred from Readville to the transport *Constellation* early in December, 1862, and Adj. Donnelly remained in arrest, without charges or specifications as required by military law being preferred against him. He has not as yet been mustered out of the U. S. Service. The few remaining officers of the old 55th, who did not protest against the unwarrantable action of the State authorities, accompanied the 43rd Regiment in the Banks' expedition and stood nobly by the gallant O'Brien, who laid down his life at the forlorn hope on Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863. Few remain to remember the facts I mentioned to-day, and as a pure question of duty would it not be well for Gov. Butler, as he has started in Capt. Farrell's case to look into the whole affair and right the wrongs of the other officers I have mentioned. I had the honor of serving under him, and he has no more ardent admirer to-day than I am. E. J. O."

CONNECTICUT.

We have received invitations for the one hundred and Twelfth reception by the Governor's Foot Guard on Wednesday evening, January 9th next.

CALIFORNIA.

The strength of the National Guard according to the last return is as follows: 1st Infantry, 518; 2d Artillery, 638; 3d Infantry, 395 (not including Co. A); 5th Infantry Battalion, 261; 1st Artillery, 416; unattached companies, 320. Company A, 3d Infantry and the Eagle Corps are censured as being delinquent in the rendition of returns of drills and target practice—General Order No. 43 stating that no company has been "so contumaciously delinquent in forwarding returns as the Eagle Corps and the commander deserves to be heavily censured." In future the number of men present for drills will be published in addition to the percentages.

KANSAS.

The Leavenworth Light Infantry Battalion will hold a hop on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, for which the Committee has made elaborate preparations.

MISSOURI.

The Seventh Reunion of the Craig Rifles, of Kansas City, is fixed for January 3rd, 1884.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. W. asks for information as to the "whereabouts" of Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson, U. S. N. Ans.—He is attached to the U. S. S. *Vandalia*, which is now en route to Port au Prince, Hayti.

ANXIOUS asks: "Who is the next on the list for Brigadier General?" Ans.—Impossible to say, as the appointment is not governed by seniority. The Sen or Colonel of the line is now Colonel John Gibbon, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, who will be 64 in 1891.

J. T. C. asks: "Has a Non-commissioned officer any right to strike a private soldier?" Ans.—No, except under circumstances of the service which might arise, absolutely necessitating his doing so.

RIFLEMAN.—The only letter from Capt. A. C. Markley, 24th Infantry, of Fort Sill, on the subject of rifle practice, which we have published, is the one with his signature which appeared in the *JOURNAL* of Nov. 24. He has had no connection with the other letters on the same subject which we published.

CONSTANT READER asks the names of papers published in Charlotte, N. C. Ans.—The *Argus*, *Press*, and *Observer* (daily), and *The Southern Home and Democrat* (weekly).

READER asks: Can a soldier get a license to sell cigars; and if so, can he sell in a company? Ans.—He may, from the Internal Revenue Department, but his action under the license will be entirely subordinate to his military status.

SEVERAL INQUIRERS ask for information concerning the five dollars extra clothing money allowed by G. O. 50, c. s., from the *Editors of the Army*. Ans.—On the 19th of December, 1883, the Adjutant General of the Army announced as follows: "The fact that certain soldiers enlisted prior to July 1, 1883, does not do away with the fact that they are serving in the first year of their enlistment, and they are, therefore, entitled to the pro rata of the yearly allowance of \$5 for the time subsequent to July 1, 1883." We publish this week in another column another decision giving full information in this matter.

OLD REGULAR asks: "Has the Report of the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, recently submitted to the War Department, been printed and distributed yet?" Ans.—No; but it is expected to be out very soon, and you will then find notice of it in the *JOURNAL*.

A. E. D. asks for information relative to entering the Navy as ships apothecary? Ans.—Appointments are made by Medical Officers of the ships. Examination is Pharmaceutical and the pay \$750 per annum.

MILITIA states that he enlisted without the consent of his parents or guardians when 17 years of age and wants to know if he can be held by his company or regiment for fines, etc.? Ans.—Your enlistment is illegal under Art. VI, par 40 of the code and of course you are not subject to any fines resulting therefrom. As a man of honor you should stick to your contract, which was voluntary on your part, and do your duty like a man until your time expires. If you don't wish to do this then the best thing the company can do for its own good is to drop you at once.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: "In executing draw sword by infantry officers should the sword be extended in prolongation of the arm or should it be held point near the body?" Ans.—The sword should be in a straight line with the arm. See par. 752 Tactics.

GENERAL CROOK'S OPINION.

General Crook in his annual report, treats largely of his operations against the Chiricahua Indians, and the causes leading thereto, as well as to the remedies to be applied for the pacification of that and other turbulent tribes in future. General Crook gives it as his experience that since the Indians have learned the strength and power of our people, in almost every war which he has known anything about, the prime cause thereof has been, either the failure of our government to make good its pledges, or the wrongs perpetrated upon them by unscrupulous whites. In continuance of his statement the general asserts that the Indians are often robbed of their rations and of the goods provided by the government for their subsistence and support by rascally agents and other unscrupulous white men. These are the persons responsible for most of the trouble. He pays his compliments to the border ruffians, and more particularly to the border newspapers which disseminate all sorts of exaggeration and falsehoods about the Indians, which are copied in papers of high character and wide circulation, in other parts of the country, while the Indian's side of the case is rarely ever heard. In this way the people at large get false ideas with reference to the matter. Then when the outbreak does come, public attention is turned to the Indians, their crimes and atrocities are alone condemned, while the persons whose injustice has driven them to this course escape scot-free and are the loudest in their denunciations. No one knows this fact better than the Indian, therefore he is excusable in seeing no justice in a government which only punishes him, while it allows the white man to plunder him as he pleases. "I have no knowledge of a case on record," says Gen. Crook, "where a white man has been convicted and punished for defrauding an Indian."

General Crook speaks highly of the intelligence of the Indians, and says that although they are ignorant they are not "innocent" but are excessively shrewd in making treaties, and very quick to understand when they get a good bargain with the Government. They also understand thoroughly what has happened when the Government faith is broken.

"Give the Indian a patent for his land," says the General—and we quote his words in full—"under such conditions preventing alienation as may be deemed advisable, and let him feel that it is his own and cannot be taken from him. He then becomes not only conservative, for he has property to lose by misconduct, but, when he surrounds himself with pigs and cows, etc., he finds that he has all he wants to live upon. He then realizes that he is independent and that his family is provided for in the event of his death, and there is no further need of the tribal organization. It will then in my judgment disappear, and not until then. So soon as the Indian gets his land in severalty he should have the ballot. Nothing can be of greater value in the settlement of the Indian question than a community of interests between the Indian and white settler in his vicinity, and in no other way can this be so easily brought about as by making the Indian politically the white man's equal. He is certainly the equal mentally of a large class who now have the franchise, and with the right to vote, he would soon find that the white communities living nearest him would take an interest in his concerns. No people or race can live in our country deprived of full political powers without becoming degraded. Nor such a people be long imposed upon or mistreated with the right to vote allowed them."

RECENT advices from Admiral Galiber, the commander of the French in Madagascar, states that during the night of Nov. 16 the Hovas attempted to abduct the Queen of the Sakalavas from Majunga. The attempt was frustrated by fire from a gunboat and a landing party of riflemen from another gunboat. The condition of the French troops in Madagascar is described as good. Negotiations with the Hovas had not been resumed.

THE HARBOR OF SPEZIA.

Spezia, anciently named Spedia, derived from Expedio, probably in consequence of its central position making it a convenient port for commerce, and now the great naval station of Italy, is a vast natural harbor, in fact an arm of the sea, running inland for about ten miles, with an average width of five miles, free from rocks, with a breakwater across its mouth.

This splendid harbor faces the south-west, and is well sheltered by mountains on either side, gradually sloping towards the entrance, the Carrara range lying towards the east. The town is situated at the extreme end of the bay, backed by hills, which protect it from all wintry blasts. Spezia is of comparatively recent date, having few traditions worth recording connected with its history. The Piazza Vittorio marches back to the arsenal playing the retreat, set as a march, with drum and bugle accompaniment. There are several good hotels at Spezia, and English service is performed at the Hotel Croce di Malta.

The *Andrea Doria*, ironclad, is on the stocks in the dockyard, and has generally a thousand men employed on her construction, and is rapidly approaching completion. The *Lepanto* is being finished in dry dock, and the visitor is startled on reaching her deck at her immense size, and with the din of six or seven hundred hammers riveting and caulking. Two 100-ton Armstrong guns are mounted on floating platforms at the other end of the dockyard, and impress the spectator with astonishment at their extraordinary length, something over fourteen paces. At the arsenal they are preparing machinery which will enable them to turn out guns of the heaviest calibre.—*Correspondence Broad Arrow.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

The latest addition to the German Navy, the fourth "sortie" ironclad corvette *Baden*, developed during its recent trials a speed of fourteen miles an hour, and is also reported to have given entire satisfaction with regard to her steering capabilities.

Krupp has just taken out a patent for a flat-headed projectile. This novel form has been given to it with a view of preventing its glancing off on striking the armor-plate of a vessel at a great angle of inclination. The form has further been adopted with the object of penetrating a ship's armor below the water line, an operation hitherto attended with but little success, owing to the pointed head of the shot. In order not to cause a loss of velocity, a point of wood or thin iron plate is attached, which on striking is immediately shattered, but, at the same time, being filled with oil, which is to "grease" the projectile, is said to increase its powers of penetration. The invention is so ingenious that we shall be glad to hear of its being put to a practical test. It must not be forgotten, however, that flat-headed projectiles designed with this express object are no novelty.

A FRENCH Service contemporary, usually well informed, states that the force at Admiral Courbet's disposal in Tonquin consists of 8,000 men. Deducting, however, non-combatants and invalids, there is a total effective strength of 6,000. The German Government, in consequence of the critical state of the relations between France and China, has ordered the gunboat *Neutius*, now at Kiel, to sail for Hong Kong, to reinforce the German Squadron in Chinese waters. It is said that Siamese troops have been sent to the North-eastern frontier of Siam to prevent an anticipated invasion by the Black Flags, should the latter be driven out of Tonquin by the French.

VERY free are the notions of America regarding honor and glory. Ex-Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper is now a clerk in a laundry in Paso, Texas, and it is said some of his friends there intend to appeal to Congress at the next session to have him reinstated in the Army. Flipper says his sentence was illegal and unduly severe. "I was," he says, "an inexperienced lieutenant—a mere boy at the time—and was acquitted of the more grave charge of embezzlement, and yet I was dismissed from the Service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Poor Flipper! There are not many of his stamp among the ex-officers of England, though here and there now and then some Queen's had bargain periscope (Flipper-like) in reminding the world of his weakness and his incapacity to realize it.—*Broad Arrow.*

THE German Crown Prince witnessed a review of some twenty thousand Spanish soldiers in Madrid on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 25, and subsequently was present at a State banquet in the Palace.

THE King of Spain, through the Minister of War, has pardoned the soldiers and corporals concerned in the Badajoz rising. They are to serve again in the Army of the Peninsula, and not to be exiled to Cuba, by, it is stated, Don Alfonso's wish.

In future all British ironclads are to be fitted with torpedo nets and spars in order to defend them against torpedo attacks, more especially in harbor. The officers and men will be frequently drilled in the use of the nets, so as to enable them to become thoroughly acquainted with them.

THE Trinity House propose to institute a series of comparative experiments at the South Foreland in order to decide the respective merits of gas, electricity, and oil as light-house illuminants. We learn that for this purpose three towers have been erected, where the necessary apparatus will be fixed. It is, we believe, not intended to entrust to a committee the duty of arriving at a decision on the subject, but it is expected that representatives of public bodies and of foreign Governments will be invited to witness the experiments.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* tells of a captain in a distinguished regiment, just returned from leave, who was talking about some company matters with his color-sergeant: "Missing a name from the roll, he asked, 'What has become of Sergeant —?' The color-sergeant at once replied, 'Sergeant — has gone to hell, sir!' The captain's face showed his astonishment and anger at what seemed a most impertinent answer, so the color-sergeant added, 'Yes,

sir, he went to hell last week!' This astounding piece of news was soon explained away, for the color-sergeant, of unfortunately misplaced aspirations, only meant that the other sergeant had been transferred to L Company."

MR. HOWARD, of Chipping Park, Bedfordshire, has contributed to our knowledge of the science of projectiles, some information which is not contained in the common reports of gun trials. In a letter recently published, he gives the results of some experiments made by him to ascertain the actual distance to which shot will spread when discharged from an ordinary sporting gun. These results will not, perhaps, be surprising to the gun-makers and other persons who for many years past have been testing their weapons in every imaginable way. But to the general public they will certainly supply new and rather startling details; and for this very good reason—that in the public and private details usually held no account is taken of the shots which go widest of the mark. A comparative small target—sometimes of 30 inches in diameter, more rarely six feet square, but seldom any larger than this—is set up at the required distance. All pellets which make their mark on this target are counted, and their force or power of penetration estimated, but as for the pellets which miss the mark altogether, no one knows or cares anything as to their destination. The originality of Mr. Howard's experiment is that he has set up a target which will collect all these other stray shots, being of the unwonted size of twenty feet square. By the use of this he was able to observe the exact effects of the irregularity with which the stray pellets leave the gun. The extent of this divergence astonished him, and it will no doubt astonish many other sportsmen who have hitherto doubted the power of shot to spread more than about a foot for every ten yards. Mr. Howard tells us that both in the case of choke-bore and cylinder guns, shots occasionally spread as far as 12 feet in 45 yards, and that in one case a choke-bore scattered its shot 17 feet wide in a range of 60 yards. The wood powder seems generally to have scattered its charge less than ordinary black powder, but both the one and the other carried it for each kind of gun with far more irregularity than has been hitherto supposed.—*London Globe.*

A CURIOUS thing about the excavation of the Atrium Vestæ, at Rome, was the discovery of a number of Anglo-Saxon coins, dating from 901 to 946. How did these foreign pieces happen to get dropped in the heart of the Eternal City? This puzzle is rather more difficult than that involved in the finding of pieces of Roman money in every part of Europe. But the number of ancient Roman coins dug up here and there is astonishing. A few years ago borings on the brink of some rather well-known hot springs in the east of France brought to light no fewer than 4,700 Roman coins. Four of these were gold coins of Nero, Hadrian, Faustina, Jr., and Honorius; 265 were silver coins, principally of imperial and consular types, associated with a few Gaulish coins. Of bronze there were as many as 4,468—large, middle, and small brass—ranging over a considerable period. With the coins were associated other objects, such as statuettes, pins, and rings, in bronze, gold, lead, and iron. What does this mean? Simply that well-to-do Romans were quite as much in the habit of resorting to thermal springs for pleasure and profit as millionaires of our own day.



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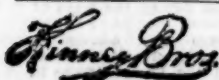
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The Army and Navy Gazette says: Admiral Porter, of the United States Navy, has drawn up a report on the defenses of the United States, in which he asserts that even Spain could sweep American commerce from off the seas. He also states that the American coast is so unprotected that any ordinary ironclad could pass the batteries of every harbor in the country. We are glad to find Admiral Porter deprecating all thoughts of the possibility of war between England and America. As the gallant Admiral most justly remarks, the interests of the two countries are identical.

The Chinese Ambassador at Berlin, Li Fong Pao, ceremoniously launched at Stettin the third iron clad built for his government by the Vulcan Company. This new war vessel, which bears the name of the *Help in Need*, is made entirely of steel. She has a water line length of 72 metres, a breadth of 10.5 metres, and a length of 7.20 metres, while her greatest draught of water when fully equipped will be 4.8 metres. The two bi-cylindrical compound engines, each driving a screw, have together an indicated horse-power of 2,800, and ought to give the vessel a speed of 15 knots an hour. The displacement of the finished ship will be 2,355 tons. Her armament will comprise two turret Krupp cannon of 21 centimetres, another Krupp gun of 15 centimetres, four torpedo guns, and six Hotchkiss cannon. The vessel will be manned by a crew of 180 officers and men.

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Among the results of the Russian aggression in Central Asia, the accession to their military strength of the magnificent horses of the Turcoman tribe, and of the material for irregular cavalry of the tribes themselves, is not unimportant. It is stated, we see, that in the 63 provinces of European Russia, there are no less than 14,800,000 horses reported by the military authorities as fit for service in case of war.

The British War Office and Admiralty are expected to give earnest attention to the organization of the various naval volunteer brigades. "The naval volunteer movement," says *Figaro*, "has spread so rapidly round the coasts of England, Scotland, and Wales, and shows such signs of increasing vitality, that 'My Lords' would be acting in a very short-sighted manner were they to refuse to take the matter up at the earliest opportunity."

From Egypt it is reported that the body of Hicks Pasha has been found, with one hand grasping his sword, and the other his revolver. His forces had no cartridges left when they were overpowered.

Cook's Imperial Champagne is an excellent wine in every respect. Mons. O. Girard, Chief Chemist of the Laboratoire Paris, analyzed it for Minister Noyes, U. S. Legation, and certified it to be equal in quality to the best Champagne of France. Cook's Imperial, of St. Louis, cost one-third less than the best Foreign Champagne. It has taken the premiums in Europe, the United States and Canada, and comparative analysis has proved it the purest, having no artificial bouquet.

MARRIED.

BRAUMONT-ORTON.—At Philadelphia, Dec. 29, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel EUGENE B. BRAUMONT, Major 4th U. S. Cavalry, to MARIA L. ORTON.

HALL-JENNINGS.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, 1883, at Charleston, S. C., LYMAN HALL, Captain and Adjutant South Carolina Military Academy, to Miss ANNIE T. JENNINGS, of Charleston.

SCHUTLER-GARDINER.—On Thursday, December 20, at Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., by the Rev. H. W. Nelson, Jr., WALTER S. SCHUTLER, Lieut. 5th U. S. Cavalry, to MARY MILLER, daughter of the late Hon. S. H. Gardiner, of St. Louis, Mo.

TICE-LENDRUM.—December 18, 1883, Dr. F. C. TICE, of Peoria, Ill., to MARIE LENDRUM, daughter of the late Captain John H. Lendrum, 34 U. S. Artillery.

DIED.

BACON.—At Fort Concho, Texas, Dec. 21, 1st Lieutenant GEORGE E. BACON, 16th U. S. Infantry.

CHAM.—Suddenly, at Philadelphia, December 20, Brevet Major General THOMAS JEFFERSON CHAM, Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

LEONARD.—At San Francisco, Dec. 21, Brevet Brigadier General HIRSH LEONARD, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

LYNCH.—At Brooklyn, Dec. 23, in his 23d year, JOSEPH ARQUIMBAUD, son of Captain Dominick Lynch, U. S. Navy.

PIERCE.—At Salem, N. J., Dec. 9, Mrs. ELLEN T. PIERCE, mother of Chaplain C. C. PIERCE, U. S. Army.

ROSECRANS.—At Washington, D. C., December 25, Mrs. AN ELIZA ROSECRANS, wife of General W. S. Rosecrans, of California.

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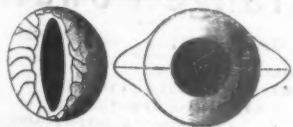
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